

# CANADA



## GOVERNMENT CURRENCY

*A Pictorial History for the Non-Numismatist*





Copyright 2011  
Dartos Enterprises

All rights reserved. No part of this book  
may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized  
in any form by any electronic or mechanical  
means now known or hereafter invented,  
including photocopying, photostating, or  
recording in any information storage or retrieval  
system without written permission from  
Dartos Enterprises or its legal successor.

## CONTENTS

Province of Canada	(1841—1866)	1
Dominion of Canada	(1867—1935)	25
Bank of Canada	(1935—2006)	105
<i>Osbourne—Towers</i>	(1935—1938)	108
<i>Gordon—Towers</i>	(1938—1949)	132
<i>Coyne—Towers</i>	(1950—1954)	135
<i>Beattie—Coyne</i>	(1955—1961)	144
<i>Beattie—Rasminsky</i>	(1961—1971)	150
<i>Bouey—Rasminsky</i>	(1972—1973)	156
<i>Lawson—Bouey</i>	(1973—1984)	160
<i>Crow—Bouey</i>	(1984—1987)	172
<i>Thiessen—Crow</i>	(1987—1994)	178
<i>Bonin—Thiessen</i>	(1994—1999)	184
<i>Knight—Thiessen</i>	(1999—2001)	188
<i>Knight—Dodge</i>	(2001—2003)	192
<i>Jenkins—Dodge</i>	(2003—2008)	196
<i>Jenkins—Carney</i>	(2008—2010)	202
<i>Macklem—Carney</i>	(2010— )	204
Appendix A: Province of Nova Scotia	(1790—1873)	A1
Appendix B: Prince Edward Island	(1790—1873)	B1
Appendix C: Newfoundland Government	(1850—1949)	C1
Appendix D: Province of Alberta	(1936)	D1
Appendix E: Serial Numbers		E1
Appendix F: Test Notes		F1
Appendix G: Error Notes		G1
Appendix H: Index of Portraits		H1
Index		235





**THE PROVINCE OF CANADA**

**1841 - 1867**





## THE PROVINCE OF CANADA

In 1839 Lord Durham's report to the English parliament recommended the union of the British North American provinces of Upper Canada, populated mostly by English-speaking Protestants, and Lower Canada, populated mostly by French-speaking Catholics. So the Act of Union of 10 February 1841 changed their names to Canada West and Canada East respectively and united them into a single political entity called the Province of Canada, to be governed by a Governor-General and a legislature.

At that time all the banking activity was carried on by private banks. The new government needed money but had no credit, and the banks were extremely reluctant to lend any money to the government except at very high interest rates. By 1848 the government was unable to borrow any money at all, so it issued one-year debentures drawing 6 percent interest. These notes circulated freely as money but then were all redeemed and withdrawn after the year had elapsed.

By 1866 the provincial government was still unable to obtain money by raising loans, so a Provincial Act of 1866 authorized the issuance of Province of Canada currency. Contracts were let for plates to be made for denominations \$1 through \$500 by the American Bank Note Company of New York and for the notes then to be printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, but preparation of the new notes would take some time. While awaiting delivery of sufficient quantities of its new notes, the province arranged to have unissued notes of its issuing agent, The Bank of Montreal, overprinted for use as temporary "Legal Tender" currency; these notes circulated for only a few months.

Finally in January 1867 the new Province of Canada notes were issued into circulation. These notes were "domiciled," i.e. each note was clearly identified as being payable to the bearer at a specific location: either Toronto (in Canada West) or Montreal (in Canada East) or Halifax (in Nova Scotia) or St. John (in New Brunswick).

Only six months later, on 1 July 1867, the Province of Canada was confederated with the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to form the new "Dominion of Canada." Rather than going to the expense of having all new currency made, the dominion government decided merely to continue issuing the Province of Canada banknotes; thus a dominion act of May 1868 repealed the 1866 provincial act by substituting the word "Dominion" for "Provincial." The Province of Canada notes continued in use until 1871.

In the early 1800's the maritime provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island routinely did much more business across the Atlantic with Great Britain than with the nearby United States and so were accustomed to the British sterling system of pounds, shillings, and pence. As these provinces gradually switched from sterling to a decimal system of dollars and cents, they naturally adopted a dollar which was pegged to the sterling system, their dollar being pegged at five shillings, or five dollars to one pound, one gold sovereign.

But the inland provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, after 1841 Canada West and Canada East, had been trading less and less with far off Britain and much more regularly with the adjacent United States. The commonest large silver coin in use at that time was the Spanish 8 reals coin, minted mostly in Mexico City and nicknamed the Spanish dollar. When the United States adopted its dollar coinage system in 1792 it made its new dollar coin exactly equal in value to the Spanish dollar, this in order to facilitate exchange. As the new Province of Canada gradually switched from sterling to decimal, it naturally adopted a dollar which had the same value as the U.S. dollar, again to facilitate exchange. But in this dollar system a British sovereign was worth only \$4.866 Canadian dollars. Thus the dollar being used in Canada West and Canada East was worth almost 3% more than the dollar being used in the maritime provinces.

The maritime provinces began switching from sterling to decimal money in the 1860's and early 1870's, and they usually reconciled their dollar to the Canadian dollar. However, Nova Scotia, although it decimalized in 1860, nevertheless kept its new "Halifax dollar" pegged to sterling, so that its dollar was not quite compatible with that of the rest of the provinces, even after it joined the Canadian Confederation in July 1867. Not until 1871 did Nova Scotia finally convert its Halifax dollar to the Canadian dollar at the rate of 75 Nova Scotia cents for 73 Canadian cents.



# PROVINCE OF CANADA

1848 - 1850's

In 1848 the government of the Province was deeply in debt but was unable to borrow any money from any of the banks in Canada or in Great Britain. So the provincial government decided to issue short-term interest-bearing notes, called debentures. Since these debentures were of conveniently small denominations, \$1 through \$20, and were easily transferable and reissuable, and since they even resembled banknotes, they functioned quite nicely as circulating currency.

At the time British pound sterling was valued at four Canadian dollars (or piastres for the French-speakers), so the two higher-value notes were denominated in both dollars/piastres and pounds sterling.

These notes were redeemable in specie after one year and paid six percent interest. They circulated for only a short time but were quite popular. Only proofs of the faces are now known; it is not known whether the backs were printed or not (although at that time most banknotes still had unprinted backs).

These notes are listed in Charlton without any specific catalogue numbers; they are not listed in the Pick catalogue at all.

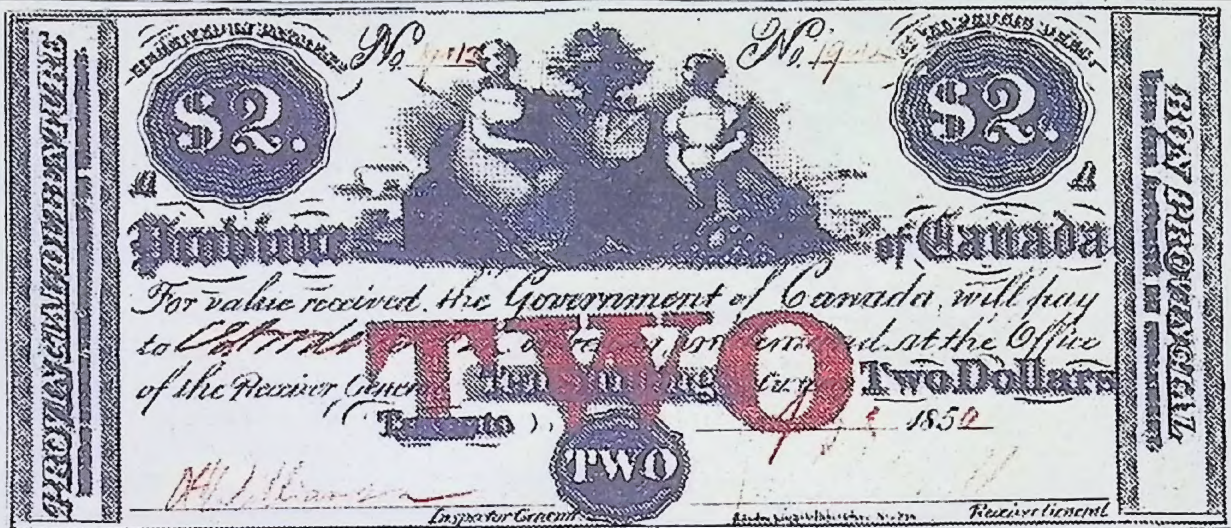


No note known.



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1848 - 1850's



No note known.



No note known.



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1848 - 1850's



No note known.



No note known.



# PROVINCE OF CANADA

## 1866 "LEGAL TENDER" ISSUES

By 1866 the provincial government was once again short of cash and unable to raise any loans, so the Parliament passed the Provincial Note Act which authorized the issuance of a new provincial currency. There were already numerous chartered banks issuing their own banknotes, and any chartered bank which would give up its note-issuing privilege could become an issuing agency for the new provincial notes. But the Bank of Montreal was the only chartered bank which would accept the government's terms.

It would be some time before an adequate supply of the new provincial notes would become available, but the government needed cash immediately. So it was arranged that unissued Bank of Montreal notes from \$4 through \$100 of various dates and types from 1849 to 1862 would be overprinted for temporary use as provincial currency. The blue or green overprint reads horizontally **PROVINCIAL NOTE** and **LEGAL TENDER** with either **PAYABLE AT TORONTO** or **PAYABLE AT MONTREAL** vertically at left and **FOR THE RECEIVER GENERAL** vertically at right.

These overprinted notes were issued from September through December 1866. By December there were enough of the new 1866-dated provincial notes available, so the overprinted notes were rapidly withdrawn from circulation. The Bank of Montreal, which had relinquish its own note-issuing authority, now recovered this authority and resumed issuing its own banknotes in 1870.

Only a very few of the "Legal Tender" overprinted notes are now known.



PC-1a



PC-1b



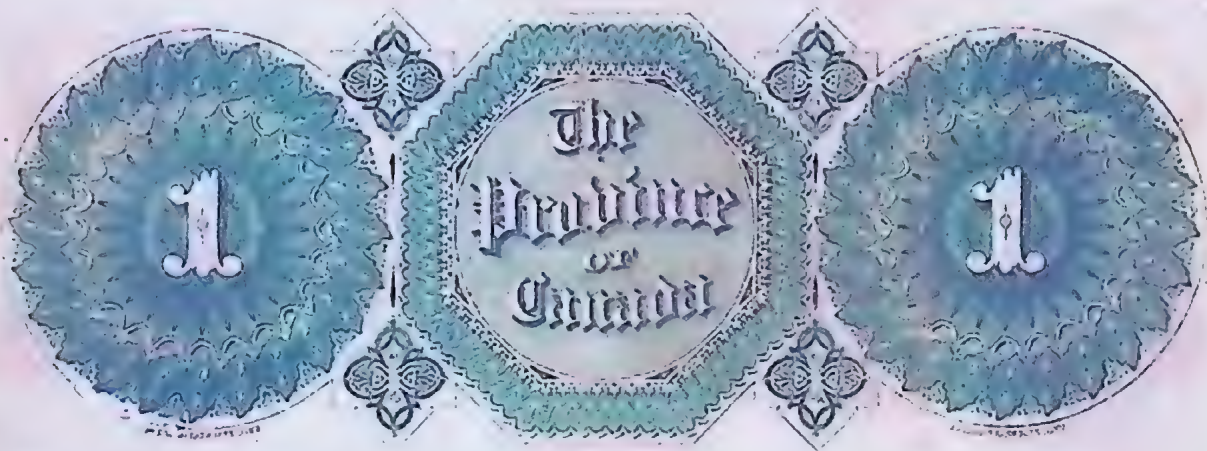
# PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866

Dated October 1866, these new provincial notes were first released into circulation in January 1867. Even though the Province of Canada was replaced by the Dominion of Canada just six months later, on 1 July 1876, these "provincial" notes continued to be produced and issued until 1870.

Notes which were Payable At Montreal had blue sheet numbers, notes Payable At Toronto had red sheet numbers, and notes (\$5's only) Payable At Halifax Only had black sheet numbers. Some Toronto notes got a large blue ST. JOHN overprint for use in New Brunswick, but such notes seem to be extremely rare or unknown.

When the new Dominion notes appeared in 1870, the 1866 provincial notes were all withdrawn from circulation.



Est. 750,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.

PC-2a



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 150,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.

PC-2b



Est. 100,000 notes overprinted.

Toronto notes  
overprinted for ST. JOHN.

PC-2c





PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 750,000 notes printed.

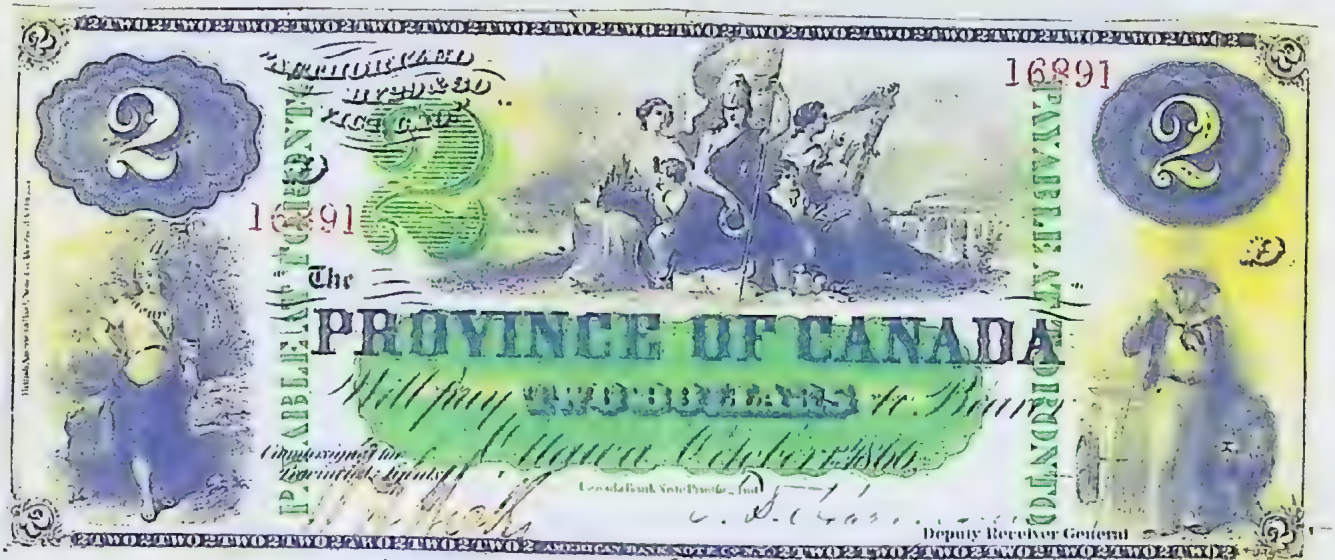
Payable at Montreal.

PC-3a



PROVINCE OF CANADA

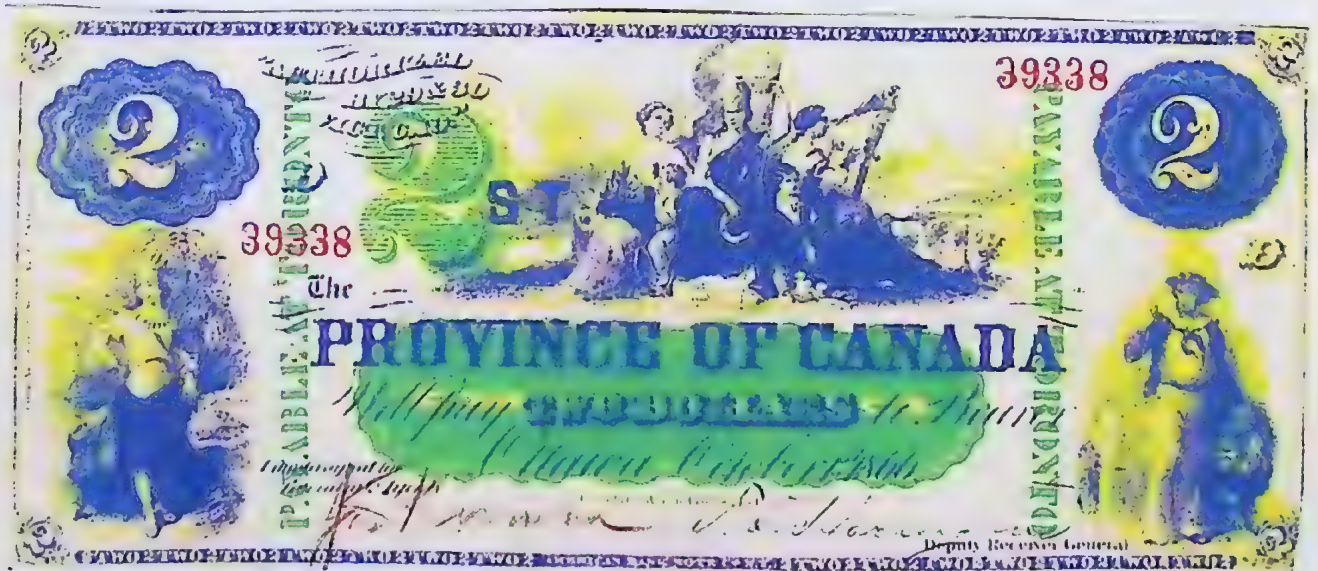
1866



Est. 200,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
Only three notes known.

PC-3b



Est. 50,000 notes overprinted.

Toronto notes  
overprinted for ST. JOHN.

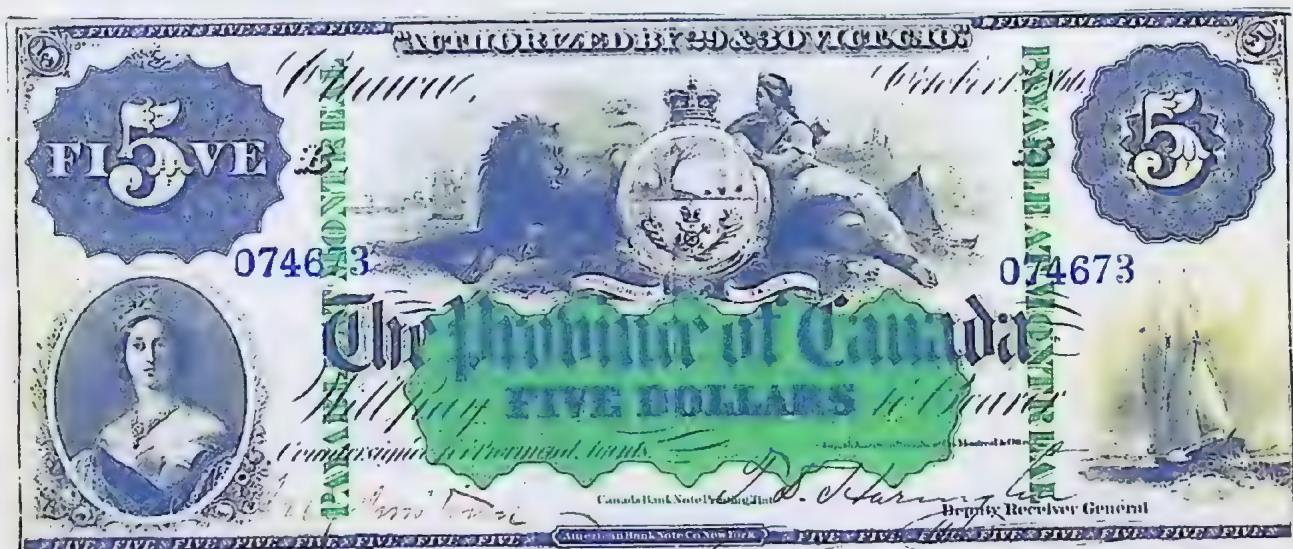
PC-3c





PROVINCE OF CANADA

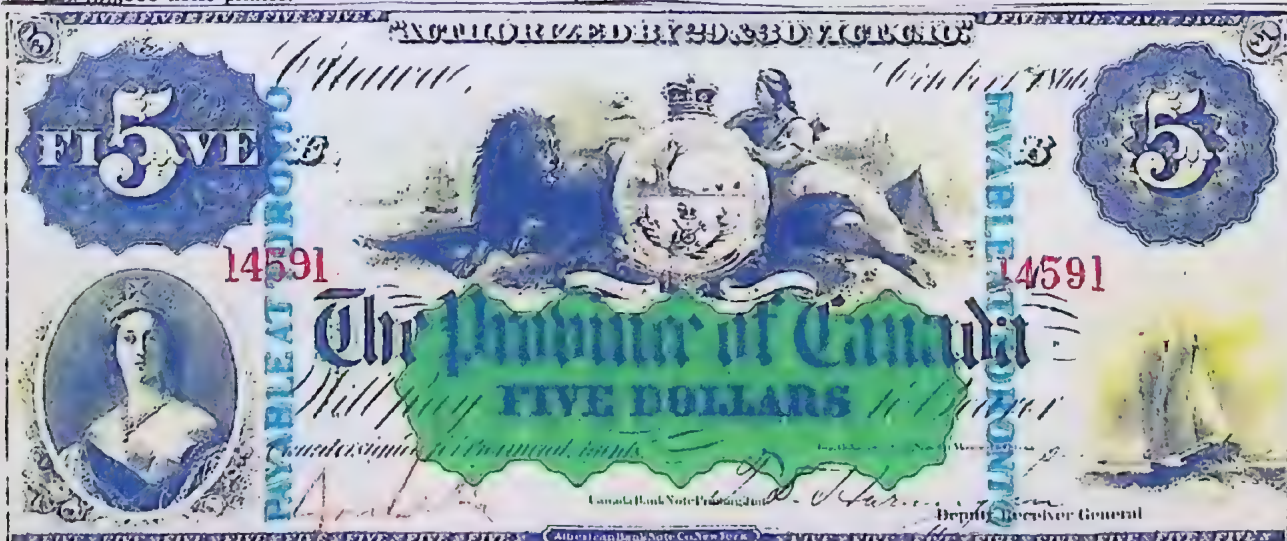
1866



Est. 375,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.

PC-4a



70,000 notes printed.

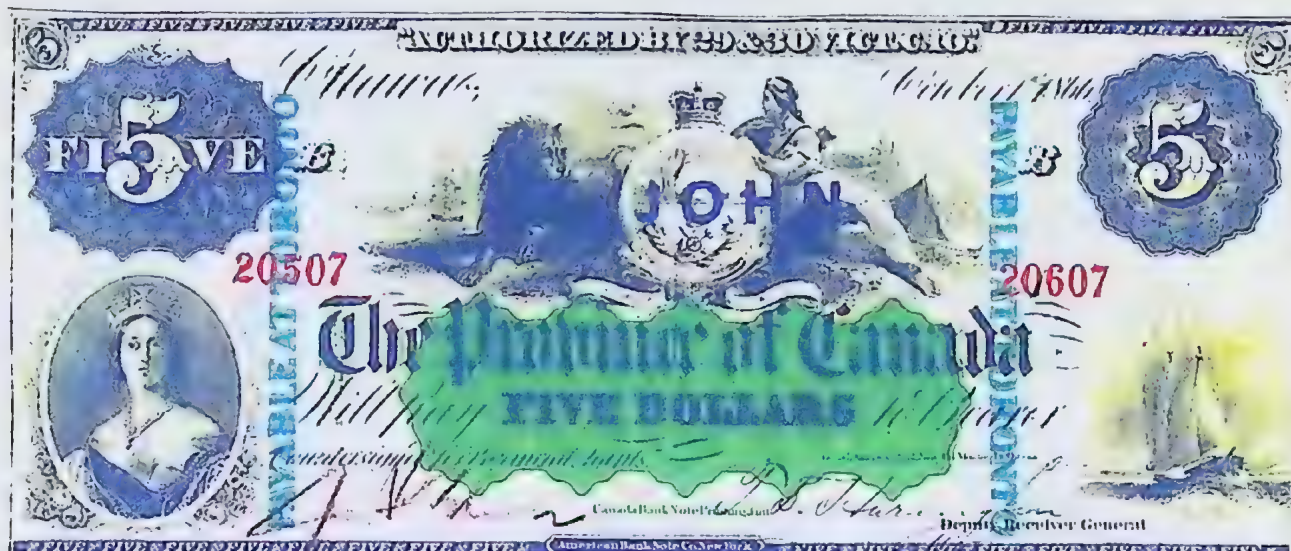
Payable at Toronto.

PC-4b



PROVINCE OF CANADA

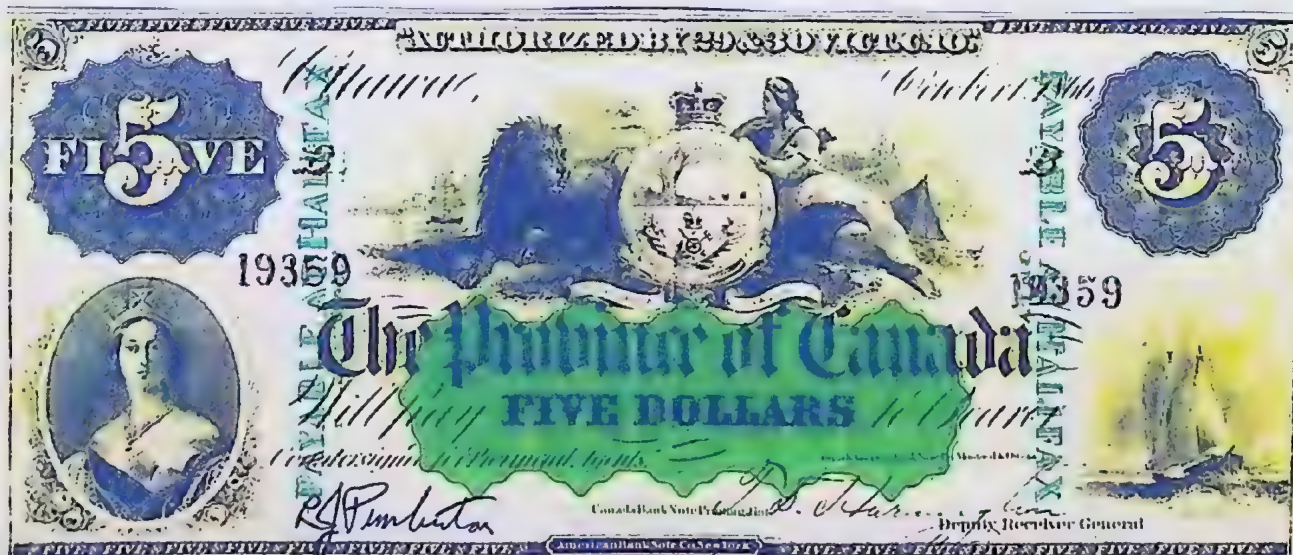
1866



55,000 notes overprinted.

Toronto notes  
overprinted for ST. JOHN,  
No note known.

PC-4c



100,000 notes printed.

Payable at Halifax only.

PC-4d

In Nova Scotia the British pound sterling had been rated at \$5 Nova Scotia currency (see page A3) but only \$4.86 2/3 in Canada currency. Thus the provincial \$5 notes for Nova Scotia had to be kept in that province because they were worth only \$4.86 2/3 in the other provinces.



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 135,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.  
Only three notes known.

PC-5a



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



36,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
No issued note known.

PC-5b



12,000 notes overprinted.

Toronto notes  
overprinted for ST. JOHN.  
No note known.

PC-5c



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 45,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.  
Only one note known.

PC-6a



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 12,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
No note known.

PC-6b



Est. 4,000 notes overprinted.

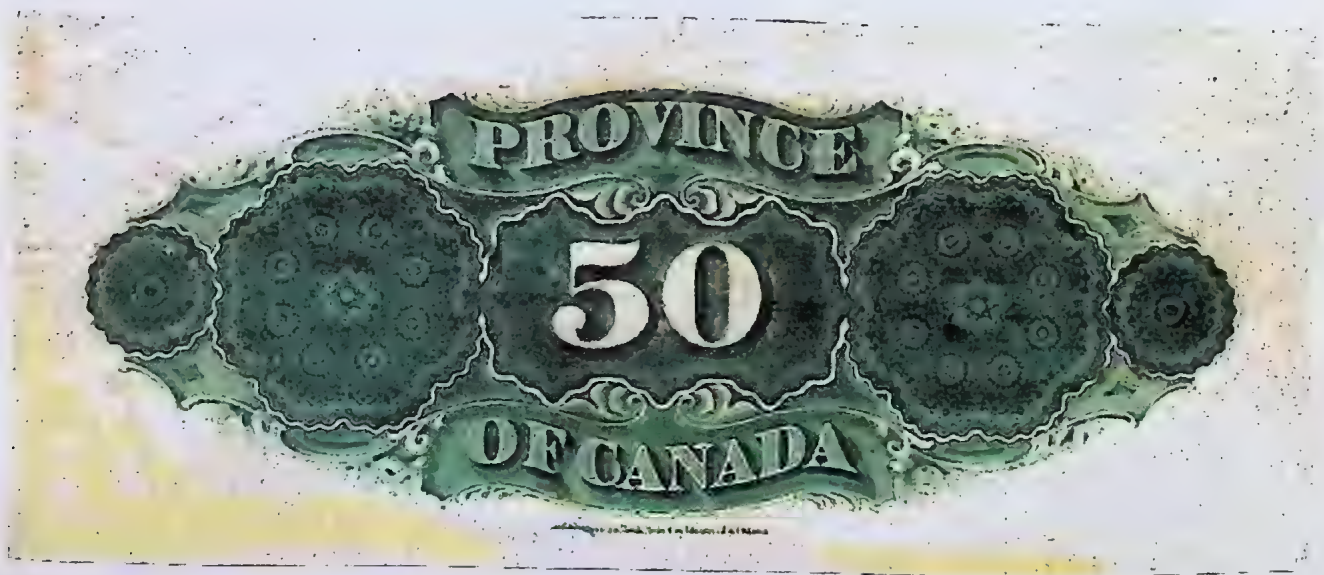
Payable at Toronto  
Overprinted for ST. JOHN.  
No note known.

PC-6c



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866





PROVINCE OF CANADA

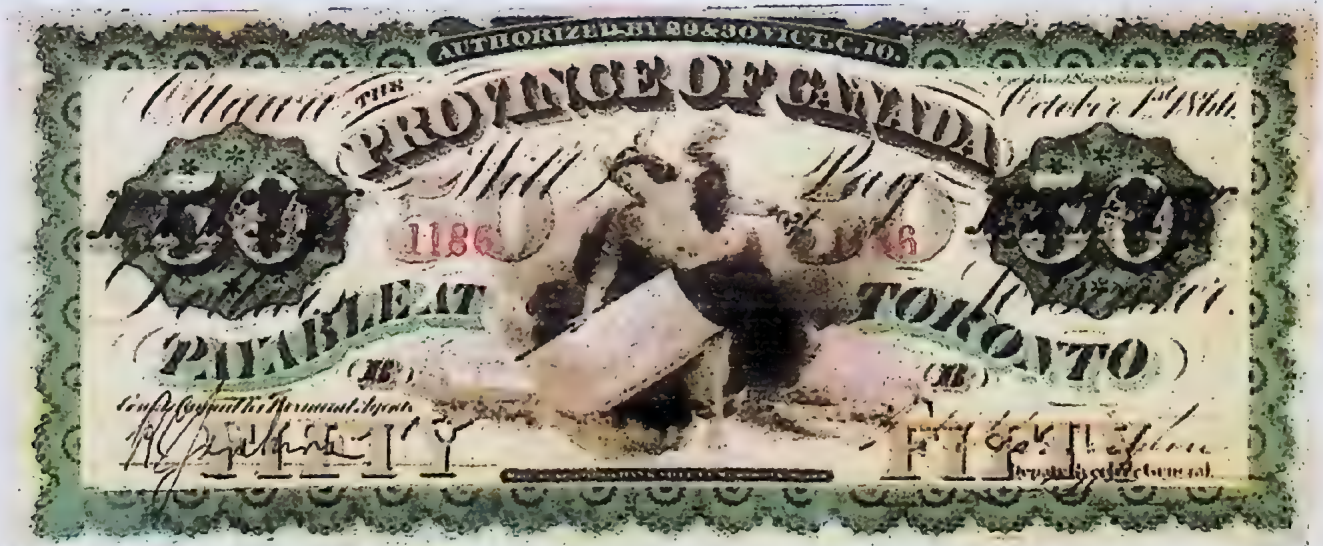
1866



Est. 8,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.  
Only one note known.

PC-7a



Est. 4,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
No note known.

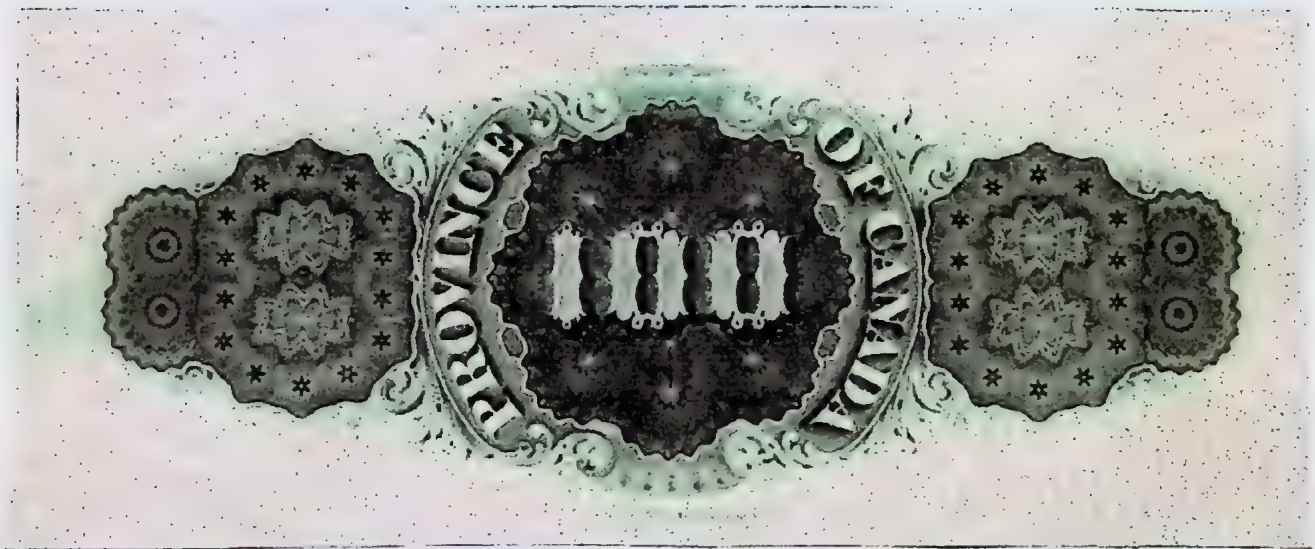
PC-7b

There may have been an additional 4,000 Toronto notes overprinted for ST. JOHN, but this is not certain, and no note is known.



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866





PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866

It is estimated that about 4,000 notes (1,000 sheets) of the \$100 were printed up for Montreal and probably somewhat fewer for Toronto. At that time the Bank of Montreal was still the issuing agent for the province of Canada (see page 7), but for some reason the bank never asked for any \$100 notes to be sent to it for issuance into circulation, even though the province occasionally reminded the bank of the availability of these notes. Thus none of the \$100 notes were ever countersigned, and no note printed for circulation is known.



Est. 4,000? notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.  
No notes were released into circulation.

PC-8a



Est. 2,000?? notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
No notes released into circulation.

PC-8b



PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866





PROVINCE OF CANADA

1866



Est. 1,000?? notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.  
No note known.

PC-9a



Est. 500?? notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
No note known.

PC-9b







THE DOMINION OF CANADA

1867 - 1935

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA

After the four provinces of Canada West (present Ontario), Canada East (present Quebec), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia agreed to form a confederation, the new Dominion of Canada came into being on 1 July 1867. The previous Province of Canada had just issued its own provincial currency only six months earlier, and the new dominion government decided to leave the provincial notes in circulation for the time being; thus an act of parliament in May 1868 substituted the word *Dominion* for *Province* in the original 1866 Provincial Note Act.

Since 1866 the Bank of Montreal, the largest chartered bank in Canada, had been the currency-issuing agent for the government. By 1870 the dominion was ready to issue its own new dominion notes, so in 1871 the Bank of Montreal gave up its position as issuing agent and soon resumed issuing its own chartered-bank notes.

Like the previous provincial notes the new dominion notes were also "domiciled," i.e. each note (except the 25 cent note) was payable by an Assistant Receiver General at a specified office. The obverse sheet numbers were different, viz.:

Montreal	(Canada East)	blue	6-digit numbers
Toronto	(Canada West)	red	6-digit numbers
St. John	(New Brunswick)	black	5-digit numbers
Halifax	(Nova Scotia)	black	5-digit number

In 1870 Manitoba joined the confederation as the fifth province, but no domiciled notes were prepared for Winnipeg. Instead some of the Montreal or Toronto notes were vertically over stamped MANTOBA on their faces.

When British Columbia joined the confederation as the sixth province in 1871 notes were also domiciled for it:

Victoria	(British Columbia)	blue	5-digit numbers
----------	--------------------	------	-----------------

The reverses of all notes were also different for each of the five domiciles. Notes from Montreal and Toronto are relatively common, whereas notes from Manitoba and British Columbia are extremely rare.

At this time there were still many chartered banks, some large and some small, operating throughout Canada and issuing their own individual bank notes of various denominations, usually in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, and usually up to about \$20 (only a few of the largest banks issued higher denominations). In 1880 the dominion prohibited the chartered banks from issuing their own banknotes except in denominations of \$5 or multiples thereof. Now only the dominion could issue the lowest-value notes, and in 1882 it issued its first \$4 notes (the reason the \$4 denomination was so popular was that four Canadian dollars equalled one British pound sterling, a very convenient rate of exchange for Canada's extensive trade with Great Britain).

The 1882 \$4 was the first Canadian note not to be domiciled, and thereafter Canadian notes were no longer domiciled.

Very few of the chartered banks had issued banknotes of \$50 or higher, so in 1872 the dominion issued notes of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000 denominations. But these denominations were too high for convenient use in circulation, so most of these notes "circulated" only among the chartered banks in settlement of their balances or were held by them as part of their required cash reserve. Eventually in 1896 the dominion began issuing so-called "Bank Legal" or "Bank Special" notes, which were high-value notes legal tender *only* for use by banks. (The last Bank Legals were issued in 1924, and it appears that only one such note ever escaped briefly into "circulation.")

Various issues of Dominion notes continued until 1935, when the government established the Bank of Canada as its central bank with sole authority to issue government-backed banknotes.



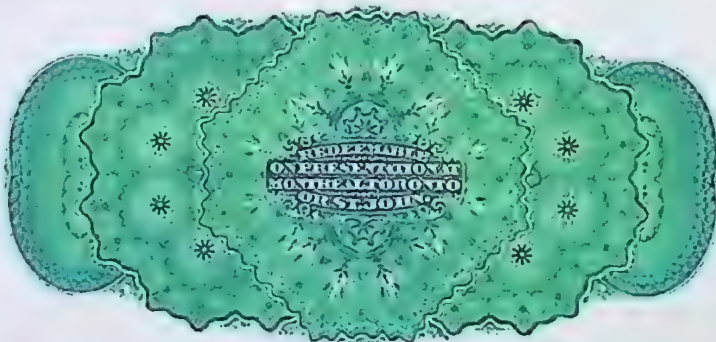
## DOMINION OF CANADA

1870

In 1870 the dominion government experienced a shortage of small change and so ordered an issue of coinage to be minted at the Royal Mint in London. Meanwhile an issue of 25 cent dominion notes was prepared as a stopgap measure until the new coinage would become available. The chartered banks were generally opposed to this fractional currency, but these notes, which became nicknamed "shinplasters," were redeemable in gold when presented in adequate quantities and thus became quite popular with the public.\*

The very first notes had a series letter A below the left-hand 1870 date and were issued in 1870, then came a series B which was issued as needed from 1871 through 1897, then finally a relatively small issue of notes with no series letter, issued from 1897 till the new 1900 series appeared.

These shinplasters had indeed become so popular that there was a new series issued in 1900 (see page 68) and then a third series in 1923 (see page 89).



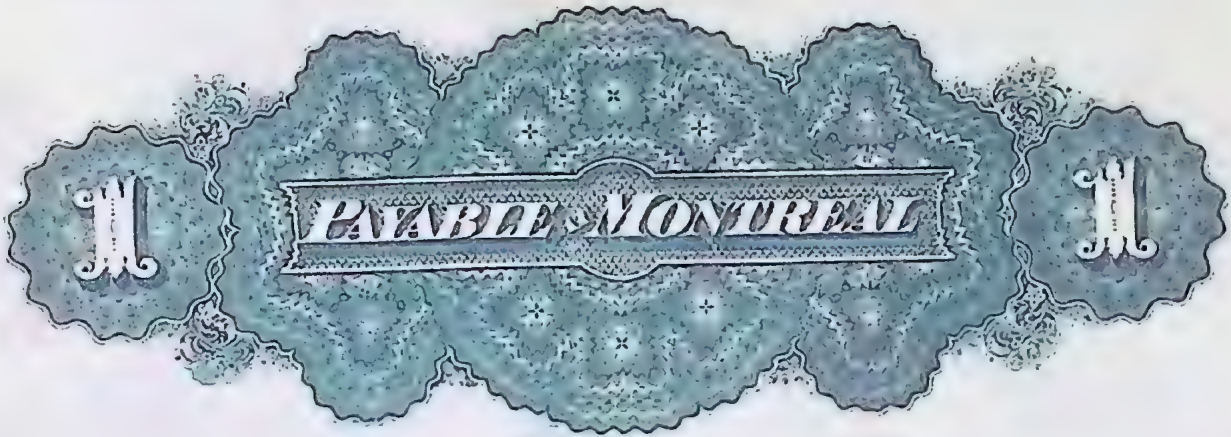
Series A: 2,000,000 notes printed 1870.  
Series B: 2,000,000 notes printed 1871.  
No Series: 300,000 notes printed 1897.

DC-1a  
DC-1b  
DC-1c

\* Only eight years earlier, in 1862, the United States government had begun issuing fractional currency notes (in various denominations from 3 cents to 50 cents) which had been nicknamed "shinplasters" because of their small size; the Canadians probably borrowed the nickname from the Americans. (The American fractional currency was discontinued in 1875.)

DOMINION OF CANADA

1870





# DOMINION OF CANADA 1870

Despite being dated July 1, 1870, these notes were not issued into circulation until the summer and autumn of 1871, after which time the 1866 provincial notes were withdrawn.



Est. 2,600,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.

DC-2a



Est. 2,250,000 notes printed.

Payable at Toronto.  
These notes were extensively counterfeited.

DC-2b



Number overprinted unknown.

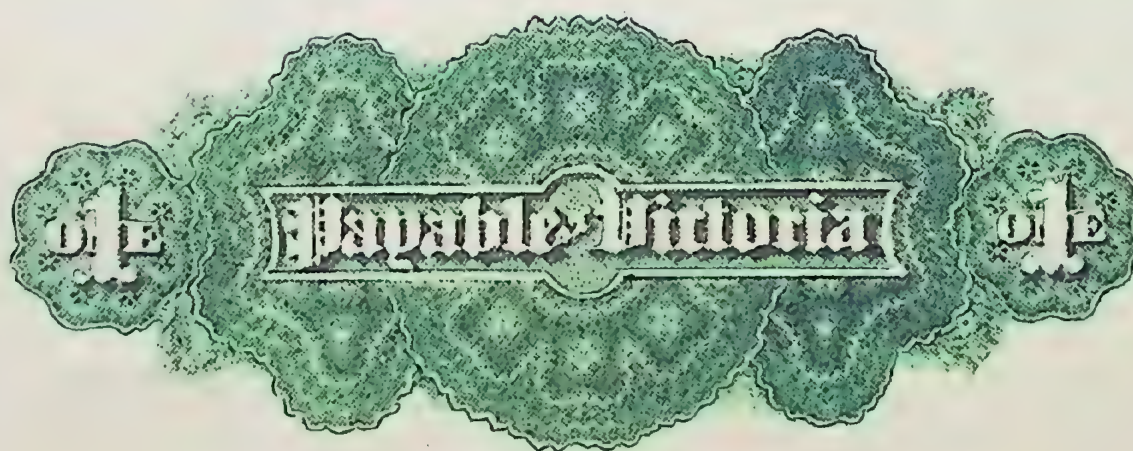
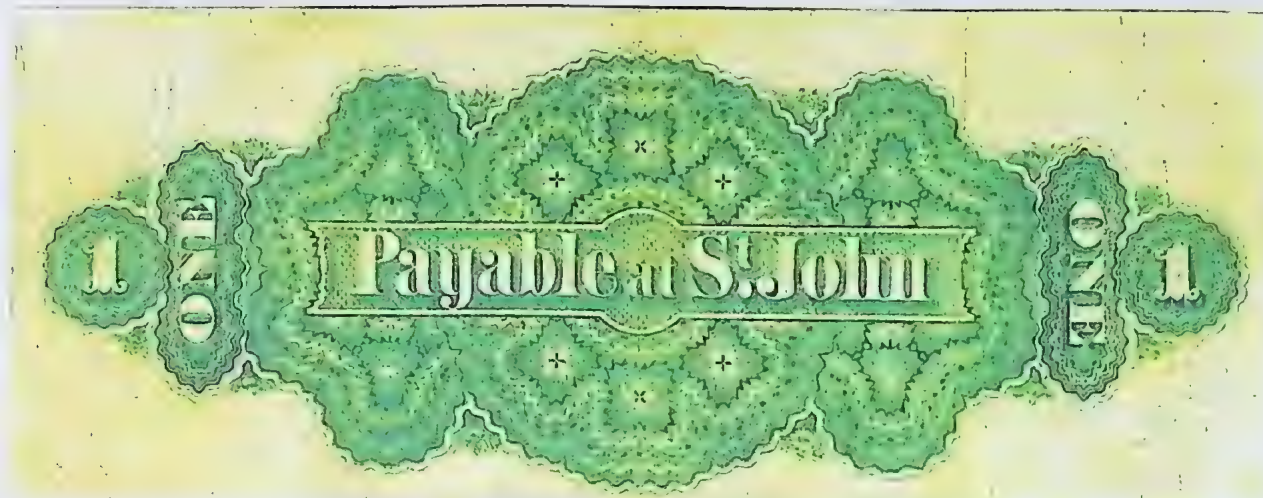
Overprinted MANITOBA.  
Only two notes known.

DC-2-ii



DOMINION OF CANADA

1870





DOMINION OF CANADA

1870



Est. 300,000 notes printed.

Payable at St. John.

DC-2c



Est. 440,000 notes printed.

Payable at Halifax.

DC-2d



Est. 50,000 notes printed.

Payable at Victoria.  
Only two notes known.

DC-2c



DOMINION OF CANADA

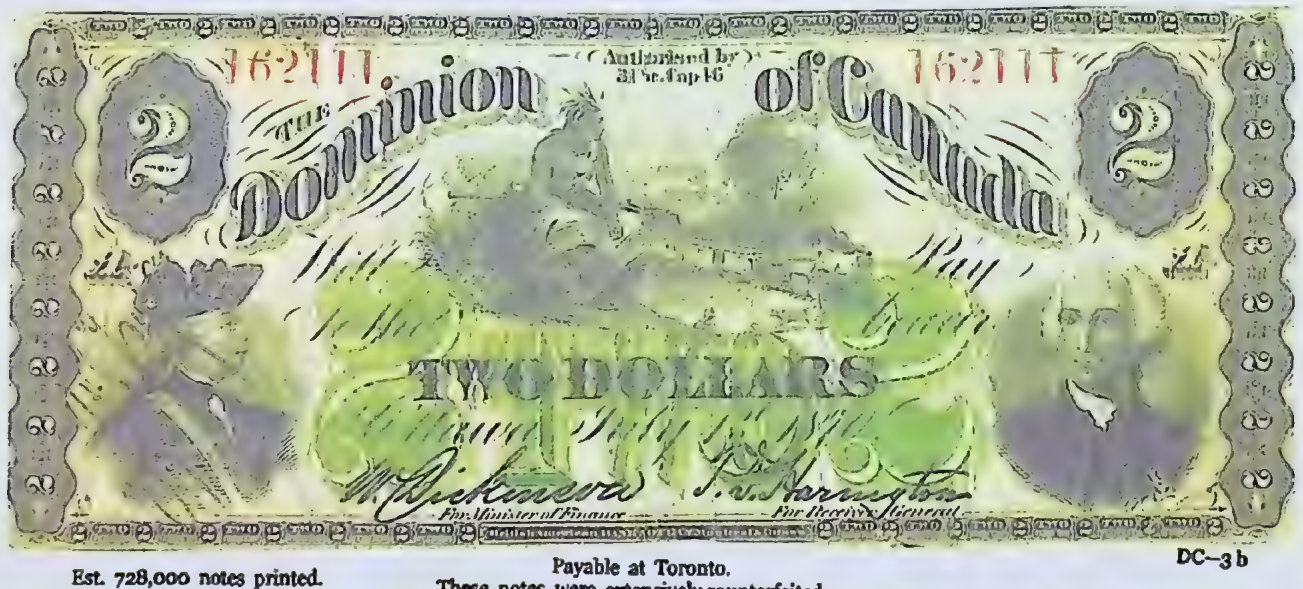
1870





DOMINION OF CANADA

1870





DOMINION OF CANADA

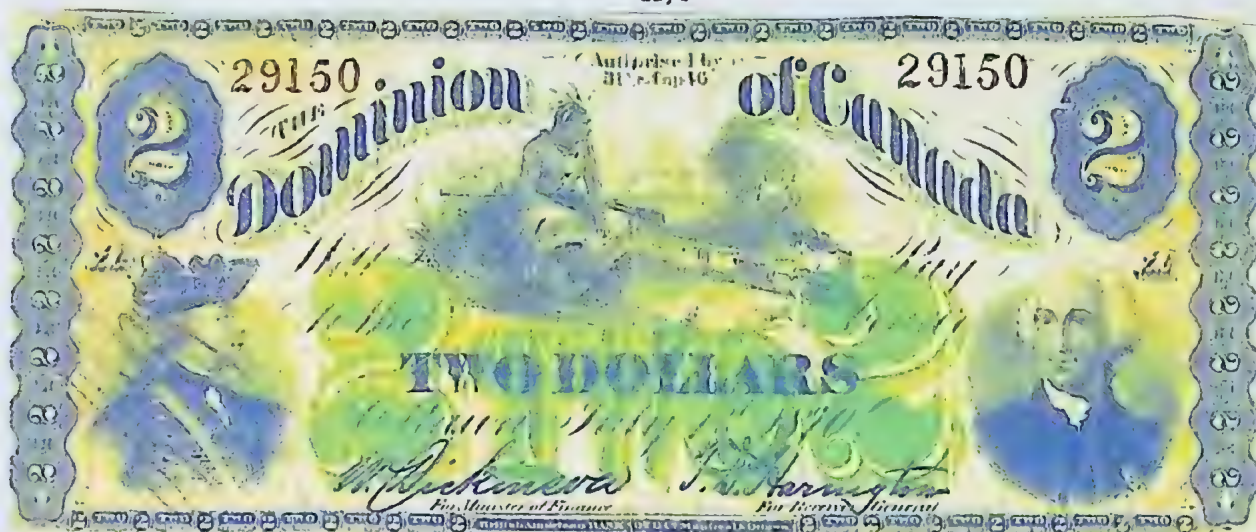
1870





DOMINION OF CANADA

1870



Est. 150,000 notes printed.

Payable at St. John.

DC-3c



Est. 400,000 notes printed.

Payable at Halifax.

DC-3d



Est. 24,000 notes printed.

Payable at Victoria.  
No note known.

DC-3e



DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872

The only \$50 and \$100 notes ever issued by the Dominion of Canada were dated March 1, 1872. Although they were legal tender for everyday commercial transactions, they were of such high denomination that they were virtually never used in commerce; almost all of these notes were held in the vaults of the various chartered banks as the collateral required to guarantee the redemption of their own notes. Occasionally they might "circulate" from one chartered bank to another in settlement of the banks' balances.

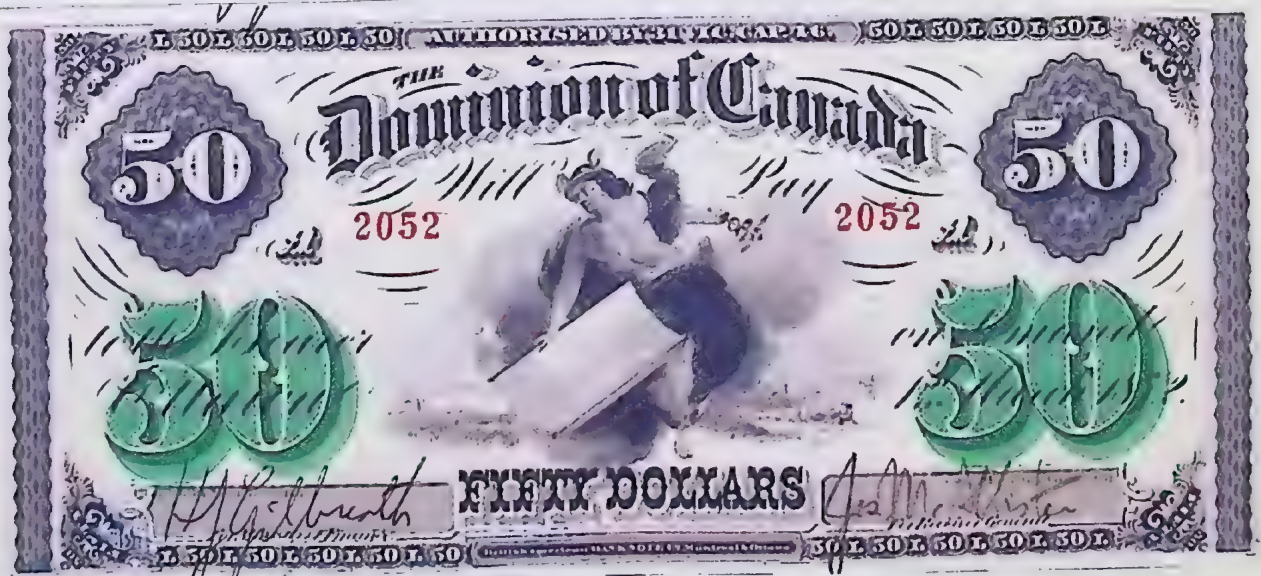
Like the \$1 and \$2 notes dated 1870 and the \$500 and \$1000 notes dated 1871, all these high-value notes were domiciled, i.e. they had different reverses to indicate at which Assistant Receiver General's office the specific notes could be redeemed. The \$50 notes were domiciled at either Montreal or Toronto; some had OTTAWA overprinted over left \$50 counter on the obverse to indicate that the note could also be redeemed there.



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Montreal.  
Only one whole note

DC-4 a



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Toronto.  
Only one note known.

DC-4 b



DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872

Like the preceding \$50, these \$100 notes were also dated March 1, 1872, and saw virtually no public circulation. Also like the \$50, they were also domiciled only at Montreal or Toronto, with a few overprinted for redemption at Ottawa.



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Montreal.

DC-5a



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Toronto.

DC-5b

DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872

The \$500 and \$1000 notes were dated 1 July 1871 and were virtually never seen in public circulation. The earlier notes were domiciled with distinctive reverses for Montreal, Toronto, St. John, and Halifax; also for Ottawa. In 1891 notes (still dated 1871) were also domiciled for Winnipeg (Manitoba) and Victoria (British Columbia). Prince Edward Island had joined the confederation as its seventh province in 1873, so in 1892 \$500 and \$1000 notes were also domiciled for its capital, Charlottetown. No note is known for any domicile, and it seems probable that every note was redeemed.



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Montreal.  
No note known.

DC-6 a



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Toronto.  
No note known.

DC-6 b

DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at St. John.  
No note known.

DC-6 c



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Halifax.  
No note known.

DC-6 d

Notes were also domiciled later for  
 Victoria DC-6 e  
 Winnipeg DC-6 f  
 Charlottetown DC-6 g  
 No note known for any domicile.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872

The \$1000 notes dated 1871 were also domiciled for redemption at the office of the Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of one of the seven Assistant Receivers General at Montreal, Toronto, etc. As with the \$500's, no note is known for any domicile, and it is most likely that every note was redeemed.



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Montreal.  
No note known.

DC-7a



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Toronto.  
No note known.

DC-7b



DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872





DOMINION OF CANADA

1871 - 1872



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at St. John.  
No note known.

DC-7c



Number of notes printed unknown.

Payable at Halifax.  
No note known.

DC-7d

Notes were also domiciled later for  
 Victoria DC-7e  
 Winnipeg DC-7f  
 Charlottetown DC-7g  
 No note known from any domicile.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1878





# DOMINION OF CANADA 1878

The 1870 Toronto \$1 notes were extensively counterfeited, and this is probably why the Dominion government felt compelled to replace the 1870 \$1's and \$2's with the 1878 notes; these new notes were first issued into circulation in August 1879. Like the previous 1870 notes these 1878 notes were also domiciled for the same four cities; each note now had its city named on the front as well as on the back and used the same sheet number coloring system as before (see page 26). The signature "For the Minister of Finance" at left was no longer engraved but was now handsigned by an officer (after 1880 women were hired for the tedious work of handsigning every note).

The faces of the first \$1 notes had a scalloped edge with a "scallop" in each corner, but clever forgers were soon using pen and ink to raise the Toronto \$1 notes to resemble \$4 notes (this despite the fact that the Dominion had not yet issued its own \$4 note). So the design of the \$1 was changed to a straight edge with the figure 1 in each corner and the word ONE across each of the large 1 counters.

But the criminals now made extensive counterfeits of the 1878 \$1's and \$2's. The \$2's were finally withdrawn and replaced in 1887 and the \$1's in 1897.



800,000 notes printed.

Scalloped border.  
Payable at Montreal.

DC-8a



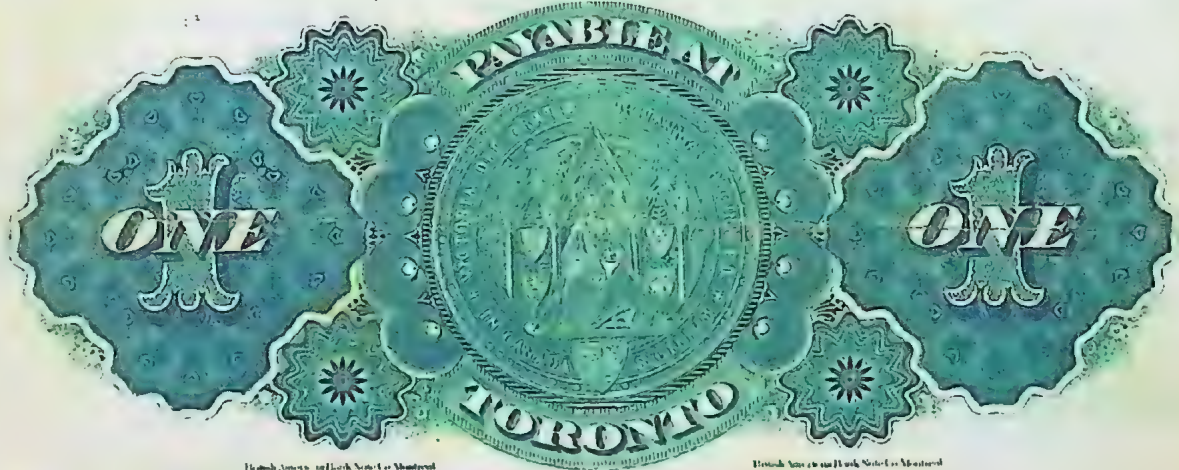
Est. 14,800,000 notes printed.

Straight border.  
Payable at Montreal.

DC-8a

DOMINION OF CANADA

1878



Printed at the Bank of Montreal

Printed at the Bank of Montreal



DOMINION OF CANADA

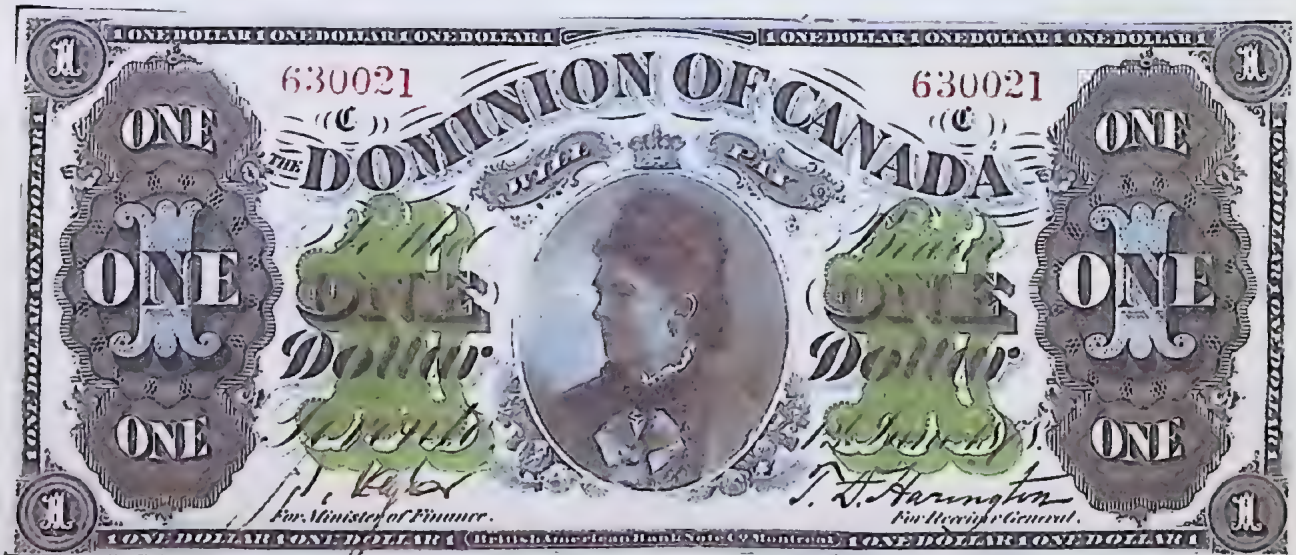
1878



800,000 notes printed.

Scalloped border.  
Payable at Toronto.

DC-8b



7,200,000 notes printed.

Straight border.  
Payable at Toronto.

DC-8b

DOMINION OF CANADA

1878





DOMINION OF CANADA

1878



200,000 notes printed.

Scalloped edge.  
Payable at St. John.

DC-8 c



100,000 notes printed.

Straight edge.  
Payable at St. John.

DC-8 c

DOMINION OF CANADA

1878





DOMINION OF CANADA

1878



200,000 notes printed.

Scalloped edge.  
Payable at Halifax.

DC-8 d



200,000 notes printed.

Straight edge.  
Payable at Halifax.

DC-8 d



DOMINION OF CANADA

1878





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1878

There were many poorly-engraved counterfeits of these \$2 notes.

The 1878 \$1 and \$2 notes were the last notes to be domiciled; after 1880 any Dominion note could be redeemed at any office of the Receiver General or one of his Assistants in the major cities.



Est. 1,400,000 notes printed.

Payable at Montreal.

DC-9 a



Est. 920,000 notes issued.

Payable at Toronto.

DC-9 b



DOMINION OF CANADA

1878





DOMINION OF CANADA

1878



50,000 notes printed.

Payable at St. John.

DC-9c



130,000 notes printed.

Payable at Halifax.

DC-9d



## DOMINION OF CANADA

1882

Up till 1880 the various Canadian chartered banks had the right to issue their own notes in denominations of \$4 and up, but in that year the Dominion government required the chartered banks to issue henceforth only notes in denominations of \$5 or multiples of \$5. In 1882 the Dominion authorized its own issue of \$4 notes, which first appeared in circulation in October of that year and which were the first Canadian government notes not to be domiciled to a particular city for redemption.

These notes were printed on thin paper and are the only Dominion notes ever printed on watermarked paper. The great seal of Canada at right was printed in orange, but the unstable ink may have oxidized from orange to various shades of brown. The last of these notes were issued in April 1900 (and were then succeeded by the 1900 \$4 notes).



1,200,000 notes were printed.

DC-10

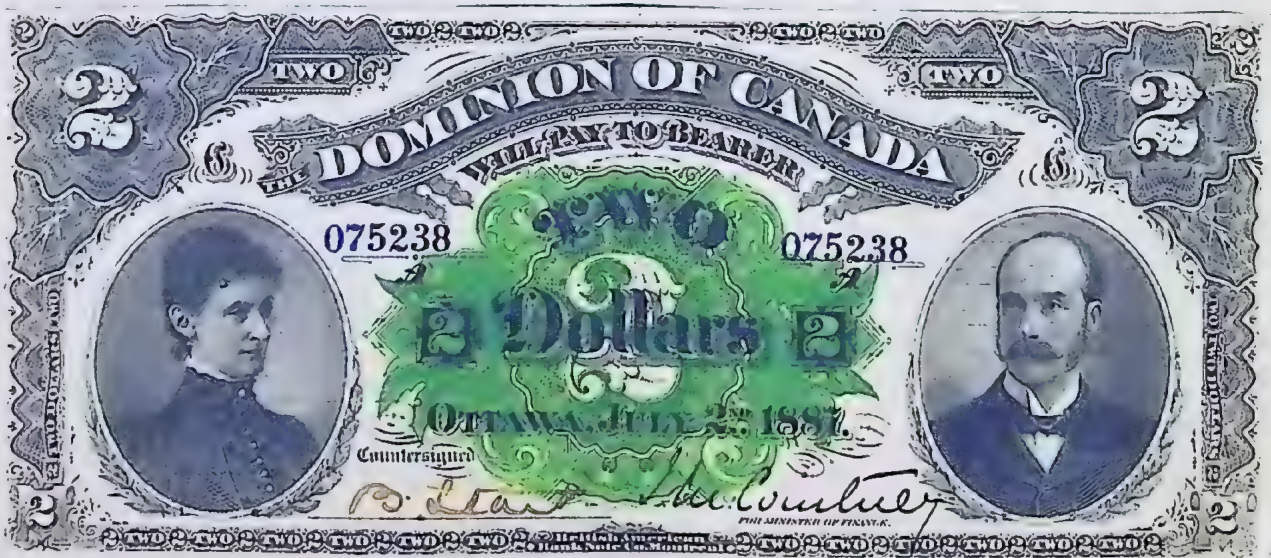


# DOMINION OF CANADA

1887

Counterfeiting of the 1878 "Dufferin" \$2 notes became such a problem that the Dominion had to replace the notes after only nine years, in 1887. It was hoped that the use of two different colors for the reverse might make these notes more difficult to counterfeit. However, counterfeiting continued, and these notes had to be replaced after ten years.

During the first nine years 4,000,000 notes were issued with no series letter. Then during the last year of issue 600,000 notes were issued with series letter A (below each serial number).

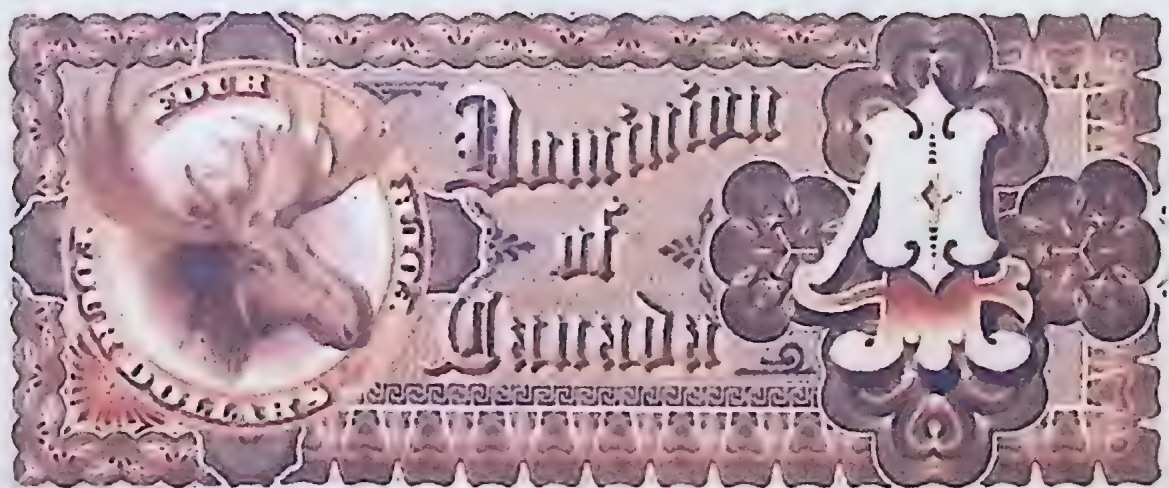


Est. 4,000,000 no series notes printed;  
then est. 600,000 series A notes issued.

DC-11

DOMINION OF CANADA

1891



57A



DOMINION OF CANADA

1891

Obverse and reverse plates were made for a proposed new \$4 note to be dated 1891, and it appears that notes were printed and given sheet numbers and signatures. But for some reason these notes were never issued into circulation.



DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1896





# DOMINION OF CANADA

## BANK LEGALS 1896

The various chartered banks operating in Canada were each required to carry either gold or cash reserves in their vaults as security to guarantee the eventual redemption of their circulating banknotes, and it was much more convenient for these banks to keep these cash reserves in the form of a few notes of very high denominations rather than in large packages of the low-value Dominion notes. So in 1896 the Dominion began issuing very high value notes which were legal tender *only* for transfers between banks to settle their balances but were *not* legal tender for use by the general population; these notes were called "Bank Legals" or "Bank Specials." (See also pages 71 ff., 87 ff., and 99 ff.)

No uncanceled note printed for "circulation" is known in any collection, and it appears that only once did a Bank Legal slip into public circulation for a short time (see page 72).



Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-30



DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1896





DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1896



Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-31



Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-32

DOMINION OF CANADA

1897





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1897

Before 1897 the Ministry of Finance had used the British American Bank Note Company to manufacture its currency notes, but in 1897 the Ministry switched to using the American Bank Note Company. This necessitated preparation of a new issue of \$1 and \$2 notes. New designs dated July 2, 1897, were prepared with both notes having green tints on their obverses and were first issued in August of that year..



2,400,000 notes printed.

DC-12

*Only one of each.*



DOMINION OF CANADA

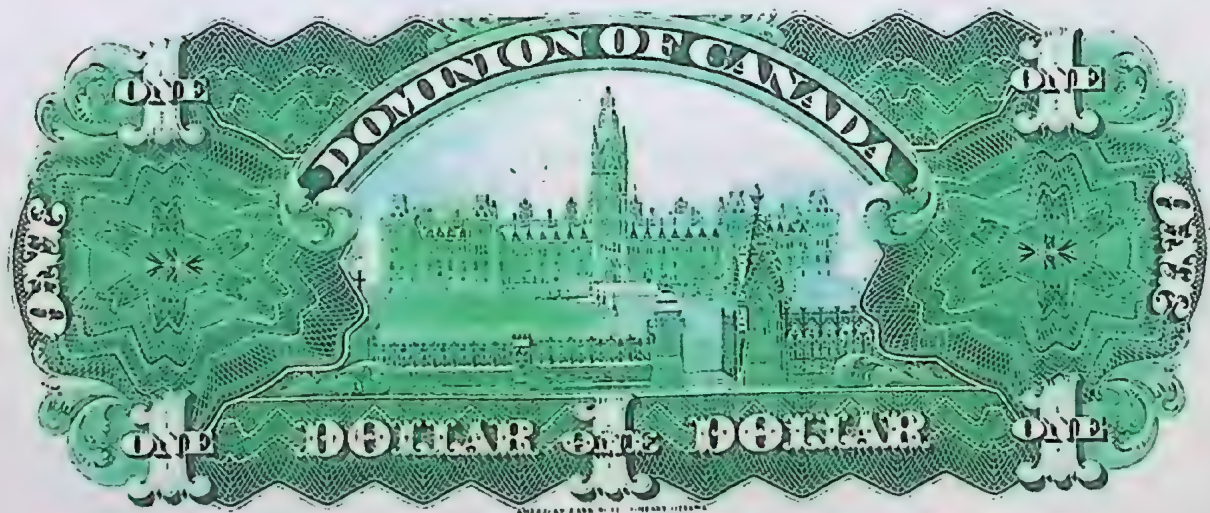
1898



15,200,000 notes printed.

"Inward" ONE's.

DC-13 a



63,600,000 notes printed.

"Outward" ONE's.

DC-13 b, c



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1898

To better distinguish the obverses of the \$1 and \$2 notes, the tint of the \$1 notes was changed from green to brown. The new brown \$1's were dated March 31, 1898 and were first issued into circulation in September of that year. These notes also had a new reverse design with the words ONE on each end curved inward, but in September 1903 the reverse was modified so the ONE's curved outward.

The obverse of each note bore at the right side an engraved signature "For (the) Minister of Finance" and at the left side an autograph signature of one of the women hired for this purpose by the Ministry. From 1898 to 1906 the engraved signature was that of the Deputy Minister, J. M. Courtney, and then afterwards of T. C. Boville; thus there are two engraved-signature varieties of the \$1 with the outward-curved reverse.



78,800,000 notes printed  
(total of both reverse types).

Two signature varieties.

DC-13 a, b, c

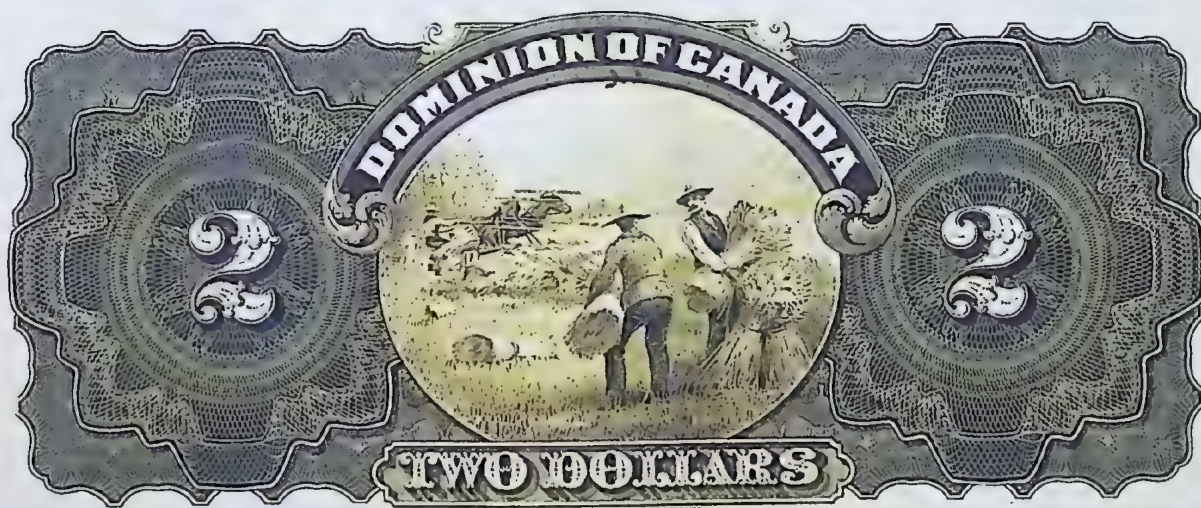
DOMINION OF CANADA

1897



700,000 notes printed.

DC-14 a



More than 36,000,000 notes printed.

DC-14 b, c



DOMINION OF CANADA

1897

The very first \$2 notes were printed with reddish-brown reverses, but in June 1898 the reverse color was changed to a dark brown. Notes printed from 1898 to 1906 bore the engraved with the signature of J. M. Courtney and after 1906 the signature of T. C. Boville.



More than 36,700,000 notes printed  
(total of both reverse types).

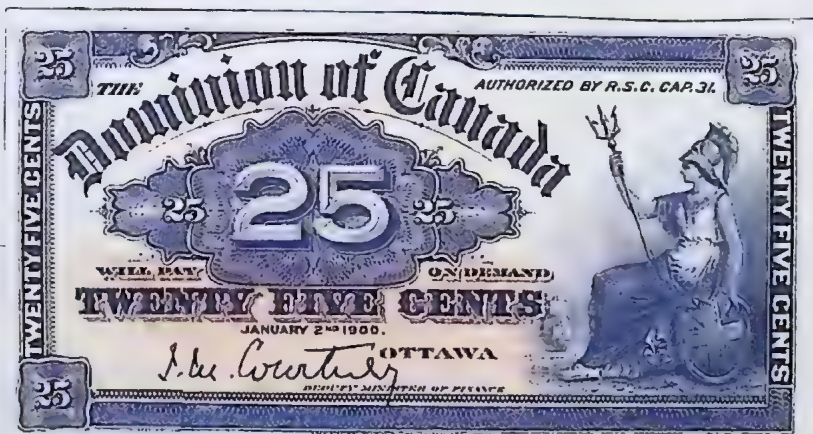
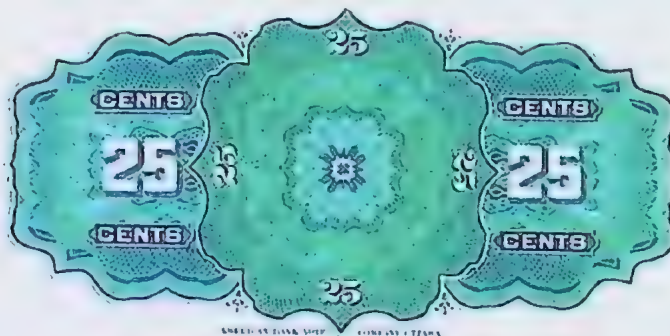
Two signature varieties.

DC-14 a, b, c

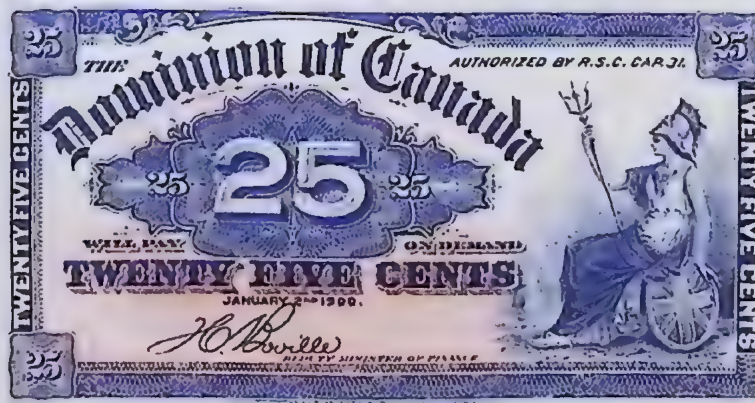
# DOMINION OF CANADA

1900

The 1870 25 cent "shinplaster" notes had proved to be surprisingly popular, so a new American Bank Note Company issue became necessary in 1900. The first notes bore the engraved signature of J. M. Courtney, who had been Deputy Minister of Finance since 1878, and had the word OTTAWA printed just to the right of Courtney's signature. The later issues no longer had OTTAWA and were signed by T. C. Boville from 1906 to 1920 and then by J. C. Saunders from 1920 till this type was replaced in 1923.



Number printed unknown. With OTTAWA. DC-15 a  
One signature variety.



Number printed unknown. Without OTTAWA. DC-15 b, c  
Two signature varieties.



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1900

The new \$4 notes of 1900 were intended to feature a vignette of the locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal which connects Lake Superior and Lake Huron, but somehow the engraving inadvertently depicted the locks on the American side of the canal rather than the Canadian locks. These notes were delivered from December 1900 until February 1902, when the redesigned 1902 note featuring the Canadian locks finally became available in quantity (see page 72).



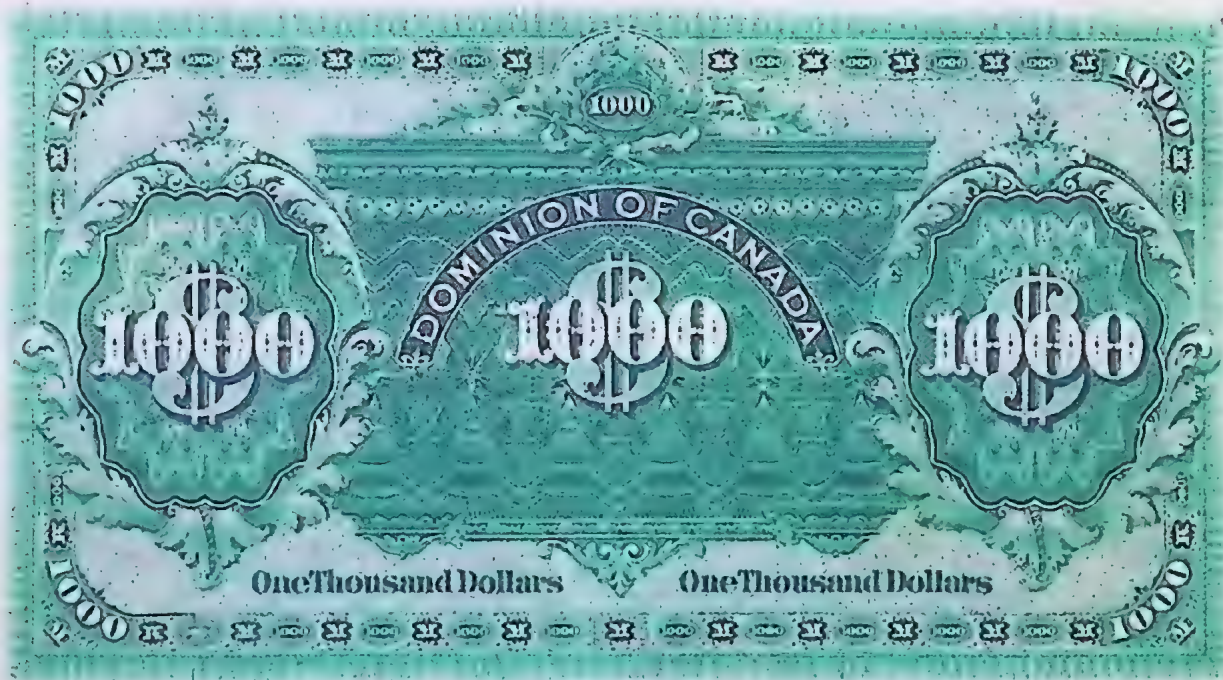
420,000 notes printed.

The American locks.

DC-16

DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1901





DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1901

These notes specifically state that each is "legal tender for use by banks only" (i.e. the chartered banks) and could "be redeemed only when presented by one of such banks." However, it is said that only once did a Bank Legal "escape" into public circulation: a \$1000 Bank Legal (presumably the 1901 issue) was found in some property tax funds in Vancouver in 1915. Although the Ministry of Finance clearly had no legal obligation to redeem this note, Deputy Minister Boville did agree to redeem it anyway.



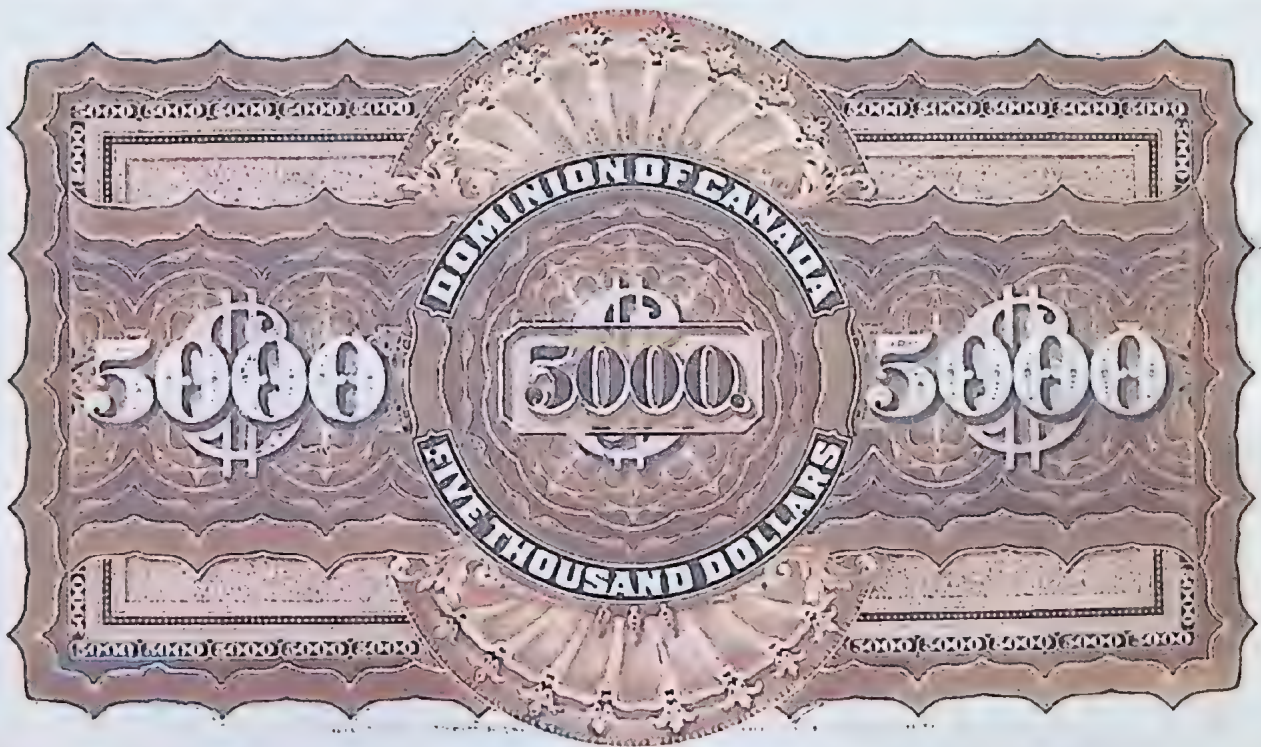
Number printed unknown.

Three signature varieties.  
No uncanceled note known.

DC-33

DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1901





DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1901



Number printed unknown.

Three signature varieties.  
No uncanceled note known.

DC-34

DOMINION OF CANADA

1902





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1902

Plans were made for the Ministry of Finance to issue the Dominion's first \$5 note, and obverse and reverse plates were made for a 1902 issue. But no notes were ever printed.



No notes were printed for circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1902

As the supply of the numeral 4 notes ran low in late spring 1902, new plates were being made with the word FOUR in each upper corner to facilitate sorting. However, by this time the Ministry of Finance was already considering phasing out the \$4 denomination and issuing instead a \$5 denomination, so the new FOUR plates were put into storage.

Nine years passed; then in the summer of 1911 there was a sudden urgent demand for more currency. Plates for the new \$5 note were not yet ready, so the American Bank Note Company ran its presses day and night printing the FOUR notes. These 1902-dated notes bore the engraved signature of T.C. Boville, who had succeeded Courtney in 1906, and were delivered from June through September 1911. These were the last \$4 notes issued in Canada.

This note bore the same reverse as the 1900 note (see page 69).





DOMINION OF CANADA

1902

By February 1902 the new \$4 note depicting the Canadian locks of the Soo canal were available for issue to replace the 1902 notes. The new, corrected notes had a large numeral 4 in each upper corner of the obverse and bore the engraved signature of J. M. Courtney. These notes were issued for less than a year, until January 1903.

This note bore the same reverse as the 1900 note (see page 69).



440,000 notes printed.

The Canadian locks.

DC-17a

□

DOMINION OF CANADA

1903





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1903

The last \$50 and \$100 Dominion notes had been printed back in 1872 but had seen very little use in commerce because of their inconveniently high denominations. Nevertheless by 1903 the Ministry of Finance must have been running low because it did consider having new issues of \$50's (and \$100's?) printed. Obverse and reverse plates were made for a \$50 note to be dated 1903, but no notes were ever printed.



No notes were printed for circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1906



73E



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1906

In 1902 all circulating banknotes of denominations \$5 and up were those issued by the various chartered banks; the government's Ministry of Finance was issuing only \$1, \$2, and \$4 notes. But the Ministry was considering issuing its own Dominion \$5, which would compete with the chartered banks' \$5's in circulation. In 1902 the Ministry had designed a proposed \$5 Dominion note but had never issued it, instead continuing to issue \$4 notes. But by 1906 the Ministry was once again considering introduction of a \$5 note, so a new design was made up and obverse and reverse plates prepared. But again the Ministry decided not to issue \$5 notes yet, so no 1906 notes were printed for circulation.

(The first Dominion \$5 notes were issued in 1912: see page 78).



No notes were printed for circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1911





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1911

In May 1911 the Ministry of Finance began receiving supplies of the new \$1 notes. On the earlier 1911 notes the horizontal line atop the signature panel was green, but on later notes it was black. (There were also minor variations in the positions of the series letter on these notes.) These notes were issued for six years all bore the engraved signature of T. C. Boville at right plus the autograph of a ministry clerk at left. The reverse of the 1898 notes with the "outward ones" (see page 64) was continued for these 1911 notes.

It was also in 1911 that there was a sudden surge in the demand for currency. Since 1905 the Ministry had been planning since 1905 to eventually issue a \$5 denomination (previously issued only by the various chartered banks) to replace the old \$4 denomination, but the new \$5 plates were not yet ready. So the Ministry was compelled to use its previously unused \$4 plates (see page 64) to run of large numbers of \$4 notes (still dated 1902) to meet the demand (the new \$5 plates did not become available for use until 1912). It was also in 1911 that the Ministry finally ran out of the old 1871-dated \$500 and \$1000 notes and so had new high-value notes printed (see next page).



28,000,000 notes printed.

Green line on signature panel.  
(two minor varieties)

DC-13 a,b



60,000,000 notes printed.

Black line on signature panel.  
(three minor varieties)

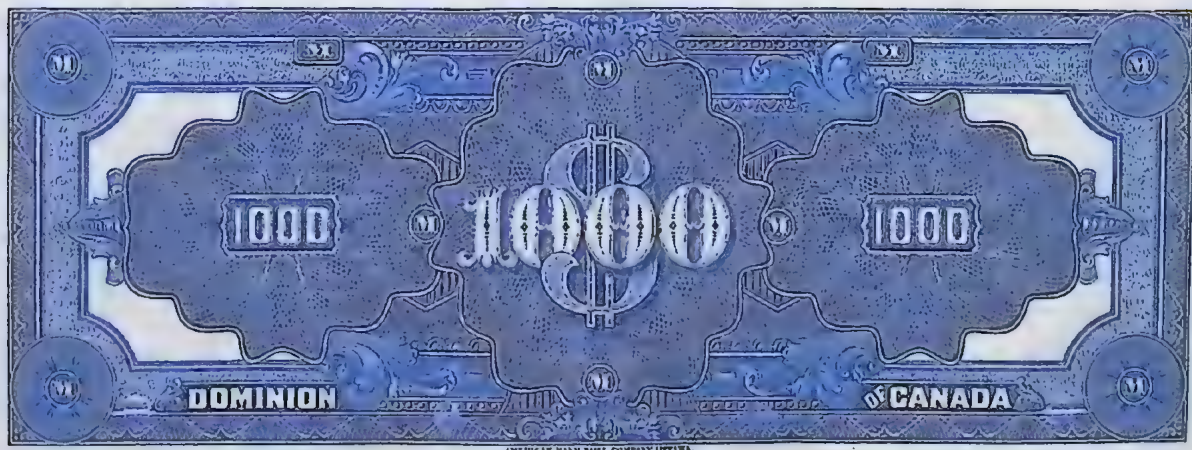
DC-13 c,d,e



DOMINION OF CANADA

1911

By spring of 1911 the Ministry of Finance finally ran out of its supply of the old 1871 \$500 and \$1000 notes (of which almost all were held in bank vaults) and had a new design printed. Unlike the low-value notes these denominations did *not* bear an engraved signature, but bore instead *two* autographs of Ministry clerks.





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1911

The high-value Bank Legal notes of 1896 and 1901 were not legal tender for use by the public, but these 1911 notes were payable to the bearer and thus were legal tender for public use (although they were of too high value to be convenient). To distinguish between the Bank Legal notes, which were payable *only* to a bank, and these notes which were payable to the bearer, the Ministry of Finance and the chartered banks informally referred to the former notes as "Specials" and the latter notes as "Bearers."

Because of accounting difficulties these 1911 notes were withdrawn and replaced in 1925.



44,000 notes printed.

DC-19



34,000 notes printed.

DC-20



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1912

About 1902 the Ministry of Finance decided to discontinue issuing \$4 notes and about 1906 began planning the Dominion's first \$5 note. The design eventually selected depicted the *Maritime Express* travelling through the Wentworth Valley in Nova Scotia, but the plates were not yet ready for the urgent 1911 currency orders (see page 73). The first \$5 "Train notes" were issued in June 1912 and bore a large black FIVE counter at the right; these notes all bore the engraved signature of T. C. Boville. (There were a couple of minor variations of the color and position of the check letter.)

In August 1922 the Ministry of Finance decided to discontinue the expensive policy of having every note handsigned by a ministry clerk, so the word COUNTERSIGNED at left was replaced by the words COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY and the engraved signature of that official, G. W. Hyndman. These notes also had a blue Ministry of Finance seal printed over the black FIVE counter. In October 1922 the signature of Boville was replaced by the signature of J. C. Saunders.



About 4,549,000 notes printed.

FIVE counter only.  
One signature variety.

DC-21 a,b,c



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1912

In September 1923 the FIVE counter was removed, leaving only the blue Ministry seal. These notes, still bearing Hyndman—Saunders signatures, were produced until October 1924, at which time they were supposed to be replaced by a new 1924 "Queen Mary" \$5 (see page 97).

In October 1931 there was a sudden urgent demand for more \$5 notes. But the 1924-dated Queen Mary plates were not quite ready for use, so the Ministry had a very few of the 1912 "Train notes" run off for emergency use. These notes bore McCavour—Saunders signatures, and only 19,000 were printed.



Est. 1,045,000 notes printed.

Blue seal over FIVE counter.  
Two signature varieties.

DC-21 d,e



Total 3,019,000 notes printed.

Blue seal only.  
Two signature varieties, but only three McCavour—Saunders notes known (one in a museum).

DC-21 f,g

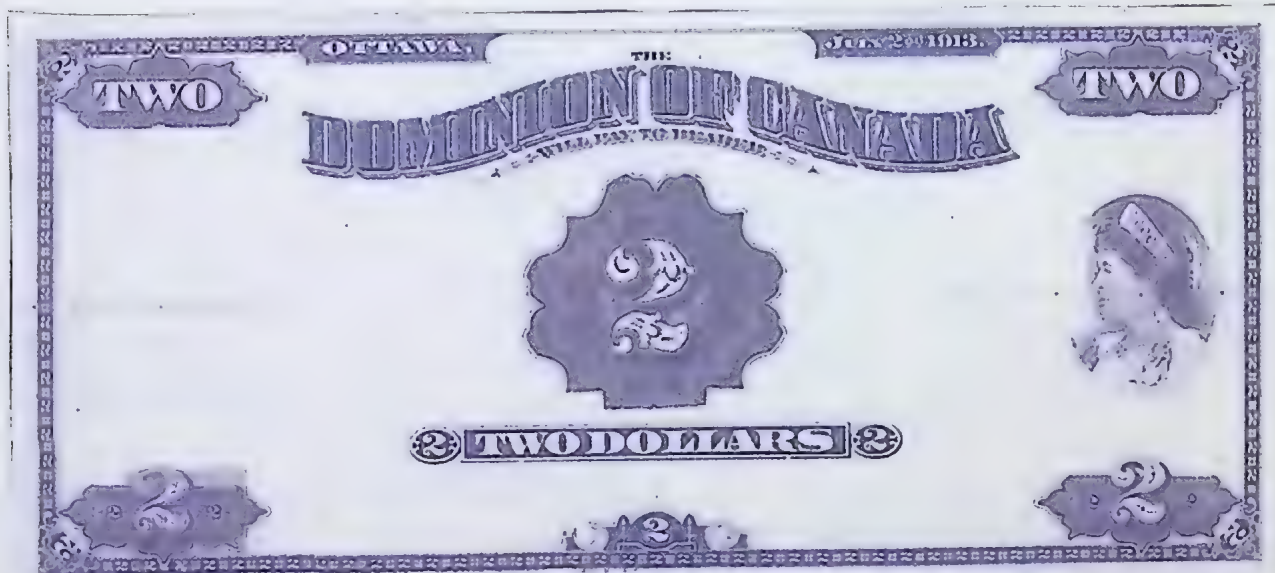




DOMINION OF CANADA

1913

It appears that the Ministry was considering issuing a new \$2 note to be dated 1913, for preparation of an obverse plate was begun but never completed.



DOMINION OF CANADA

1914

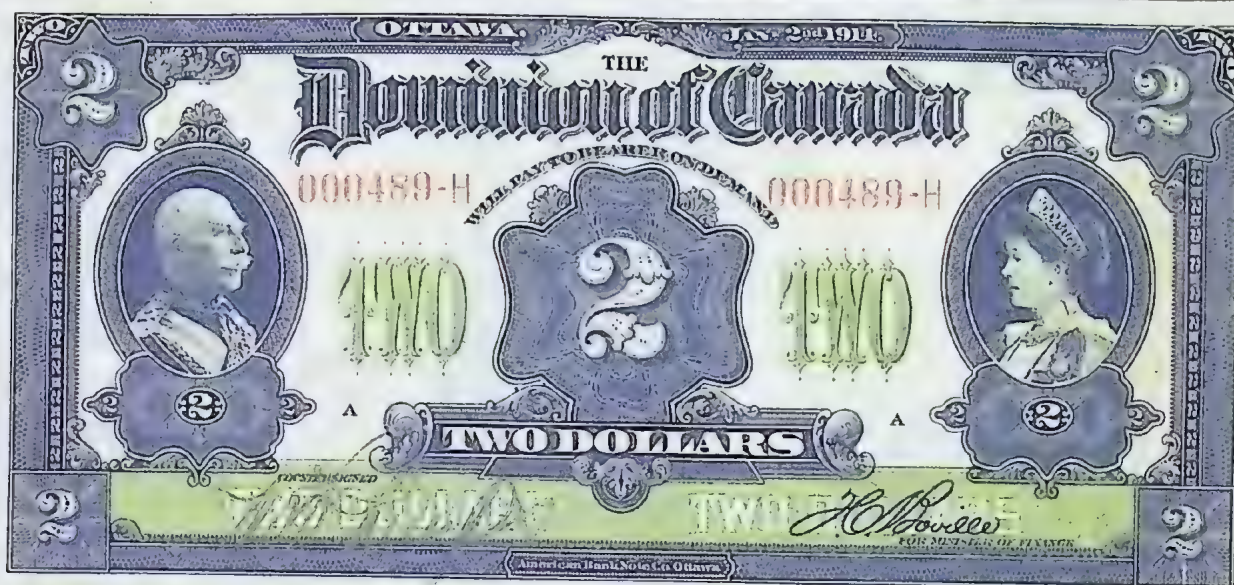




# DOMINION OF CANADA

1914

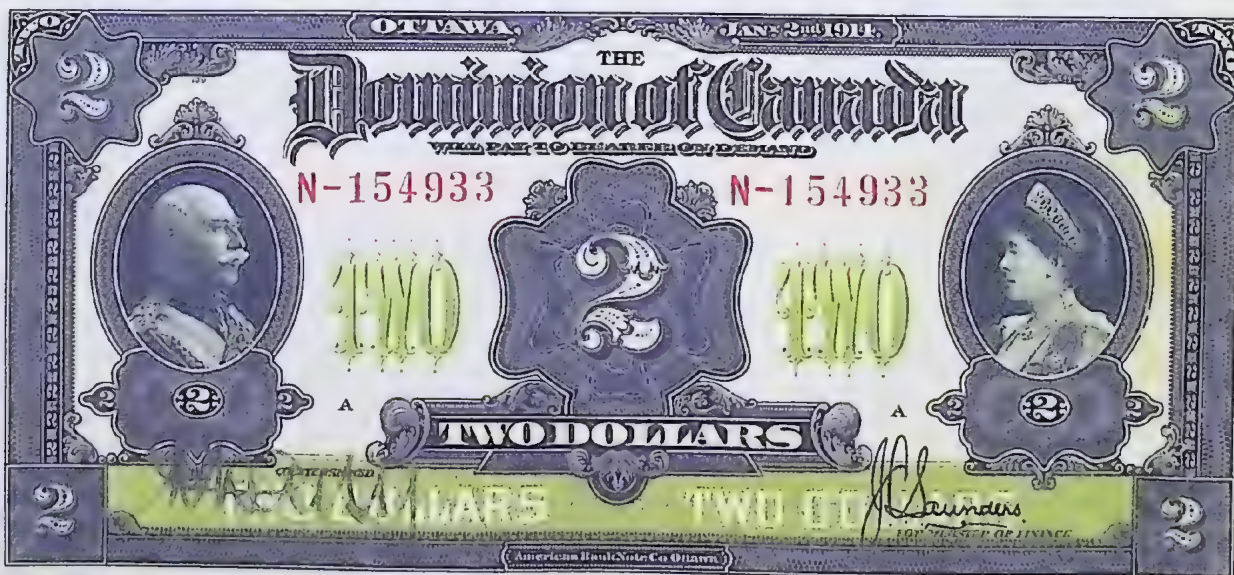
The first 1914 \$2 notes had the phrase WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND curved above the central 2 counter (and there are two minor varieties of the check letter); all these notes bore the engraved signature of T.C. Boville. In January 1920 the obverse plates were modified so that the phrase WILL PAY, etc. now appeared in a straight line; these notes first bore the Boville signature and then later in 1920 began using the signature of J. C. Saunders.



Est. 36,200,000 notes printed.

Curved phrase.  
One signature variety.

DC-22 a



Est. 8,700,000 notes printed.

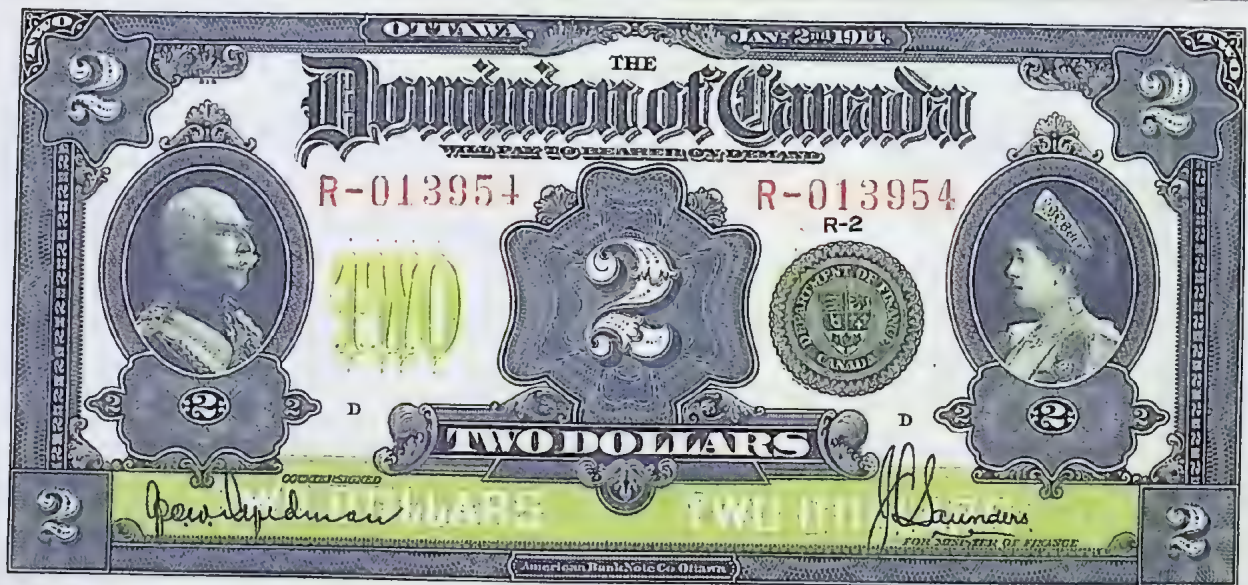
Straight phrase.  
Two signature varieties.

DC-22 b,c

# DOMINION OF CANADA

1914

In late 1922 it was decided to use an engraved signature rather than an auto-graphed signature at left and also to overprint the black Ministry of Finance seal over the green TWO at right (these same changes were made on the then-current 1912 \$5 notes and the 1917 \$1 notes). All these notes had the signatures of Hyndman and Saunders.



Est. 1,100,000 notes printed.

Seal over TWO.

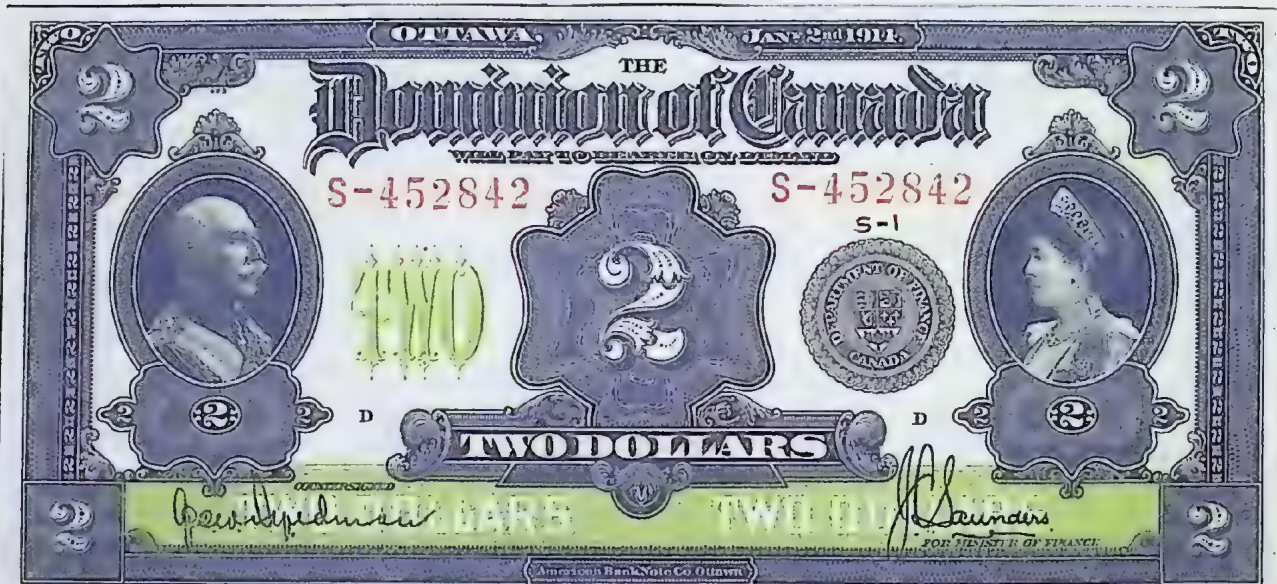
DC-22 d



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1914

Then in the spring of 1923 the right-hand green TWO was removed and only the black Ministry of Finance seal remained (again, this same change was made on the 1912 \$5's and the 1917 \$1's). All these notes still had the Hyndman-Saunders signatures. The last 1914 \$2 notes were delivered in December 1923, as these notes were replaced by the 1923 \$2 notes.



Est. 3,500,000 notes printed.

Black seal only.

DC-22 c

# DOMINION OF CANADA

1917

Canada's first wartime currency issue was the 1917 \$1 note bearing a portrait of "Princess Pat," honorary colonel-in-chief of a Canadian light infantry regiment. This note had several varieties of the suffix or (later) prefix letter; the earlier notes have the engraved signature of T.C. Boville until September 1921, thereafter the signature of J. C. Saunders.



Est 59,642,000 notes printed.

ONE without seal.  
Two signature varieties.

DC-23 a,b



# DOMINION OF CANADA

1917

NB anti  
get

In autumn 1922 the Ministry of Finance began having its black seal printed over the green ONE at right; the then-current 1912 \$5's and 1914 \$2's had this same change made.



More than 16,358,000 notes printed.

Seal over ONE.  
Two signature varieties.

DC-23 c

Also, in the spring of 1923 the green ONE counter at right was removed, leaving only the black Ministry seal (again, the same change as on the 1912 \$5's and the 1914 \$2's). The last 1917 \$1 "Princess Pat" \$1 notes were delivered in October 1924, as these notes were being replaced by the 1923 \$1 notes.



More than 12,000,000 notes printed.

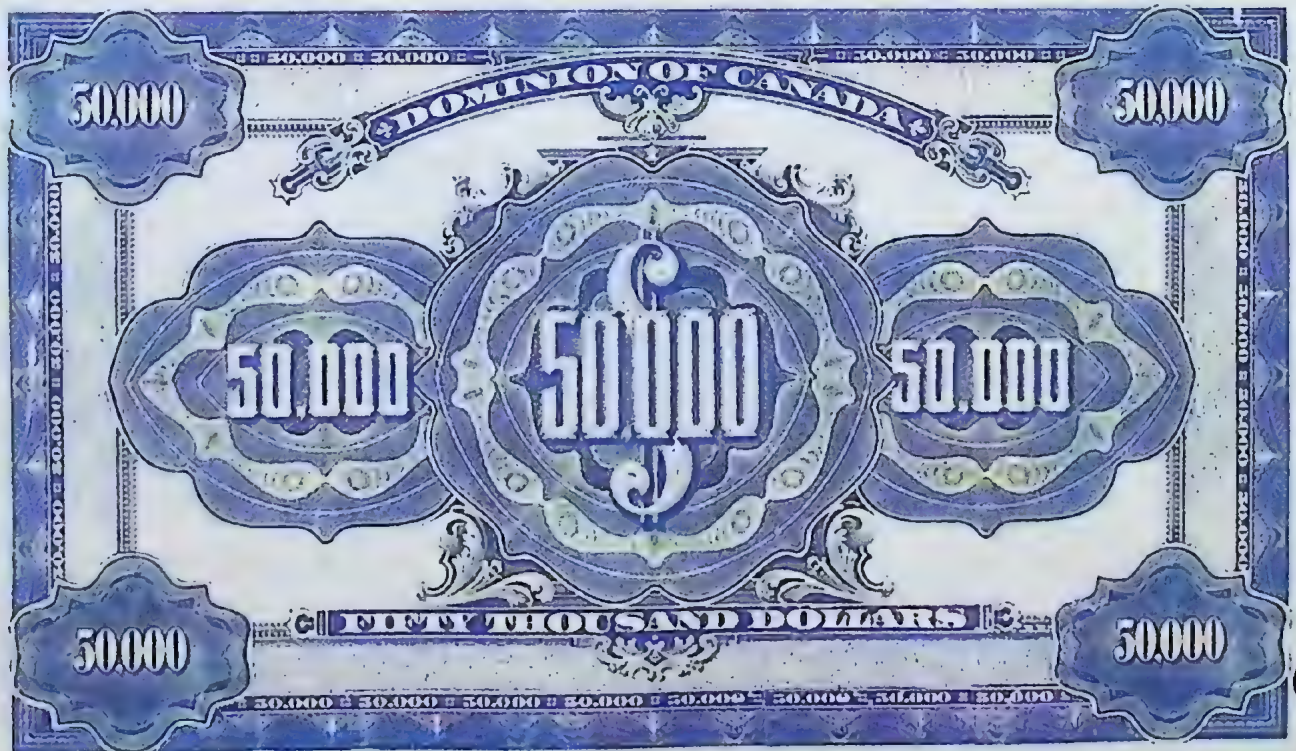
Seal only.

DC-23 d



DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK LEGALS 1918





These notes bore the engraved signature of T.C. Boville until 1921, thereafter the engraved signature of J.C. Saunders. Notes of identical design were then issued in 1924.

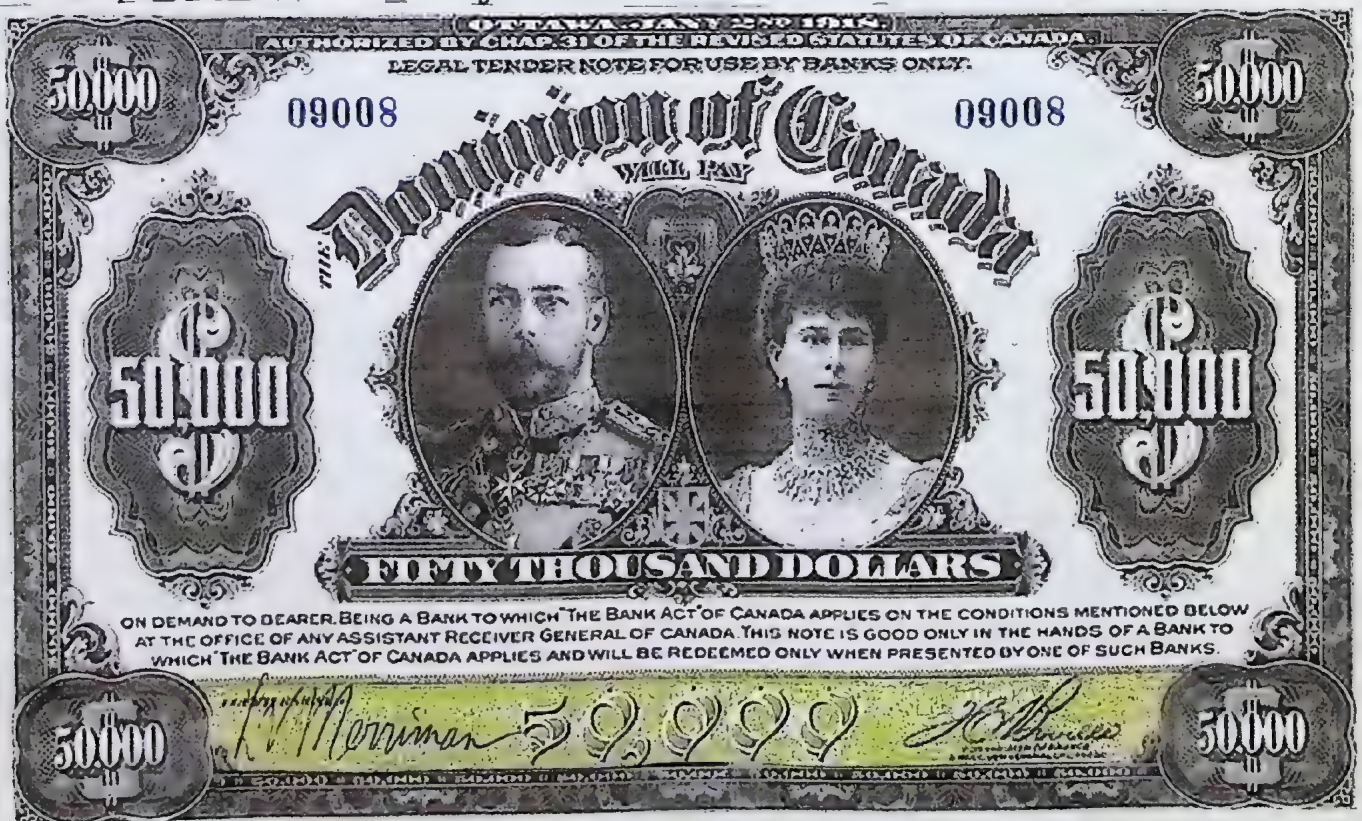


Number printed unknown.

Two signature varieties.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-35



Number printed unknown.

Two signature varieties.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-36



## DOMINION OF CANADA

1923

The year 1923 saw the beginning of complete new Dominion of Canada low-value currency designs. During the nearly twelve years during which the new notes were used, they bore four different signature combinations:

G. W. Hyndman	and	J. C. Saunders
S. P. McCavour	and	J. C. Saunders
C. E. Campbell	and	Watson Sellar
C. E. Campbell	and	W. C. Clark.

The 1923 25 cents continued to use the old 1900 reverse but with two varieties of the obverse design; these were the first (and last) "shinplasters" to have sheet numbers.

The \$1 and \$2 notes of 1923 were printed in four "groups," each including several or many "series." Each earlier series consisted of a million 4-note sheets, i.e. a total of 4,000,000 notes per series, and each later series consisted of five million 4-note sheets, i.e. 20,000,000 notes per series. On two of the four \$1 and \$2 groups the Ministry of Finance seal was printed in various colors to facilitate sorting and accounting.

The \$5 notes dated 1924 were not issued during that year. It had apparently been planned to discontinue this denomination (which competed directly with the many \$5 notes being issued by the chartered banks), but in the autumn of 1931 a currency emergency compelled the Ministry of Finance to issue some of them into circulation.

Also in 1924 there were new issues of the \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$50,000 Bank Legal notes, all being reissues of previous designs with new dates and signatures.

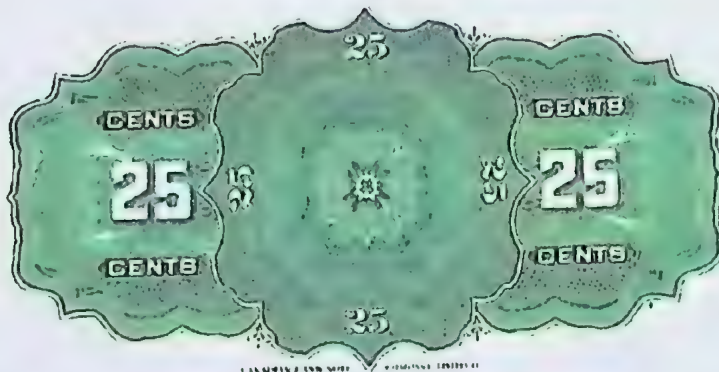
Finally in 1925 there were new issues of the seldom-used \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, using the old 1911 designs but with portraits of the new queen and king and with current signatures.

These were the last notes issued by the Dominion of Canada. The Bank of Canada opened in March 1935 and the large-size Dominion notes were then gradually withdrawn as they were replaced by the new small-size Bank of Canada notes.



The earliest issues of the 25 cent notes bore Hyndman-Saunders signatures and also bore the phrase **AUTHORIZED BY R. S. C. CAP. 31.** at the left just above Hyndman's signature; these earliest notes also had a *red* check-letter preceding the sheet number. The "Authorized by" phrase was dropped from the later issues, which all had *black* check-letters; these later notes bore the signatures of Hyndman-Saunders (issued through December 1924), then McCavour-Saunders (from April 1925 through March 1932, and finally Campbell-Clark (March 1932). (N.B. there were no 25 cent notes bearing the Campbell-Sellar signatures.)

All these 1923 shinplasters used the same reverse as the previous 1900 notes. These were last 25 cent notes ever produced in Canada.



510,000 notes printed. With "AUTHORIZED BY...", red check letter. DC-24 a  
One signature variety.



6,490,000 notes printed. Without "AUTHORIZED BY;" with black check letter. DC-24 b,c,d  
Three signature varieties.

DOMINION OF CANADA

1923

These same reverses were used for all the 1923-dated \$1 and \$2 notes (which were issued until January 1935).

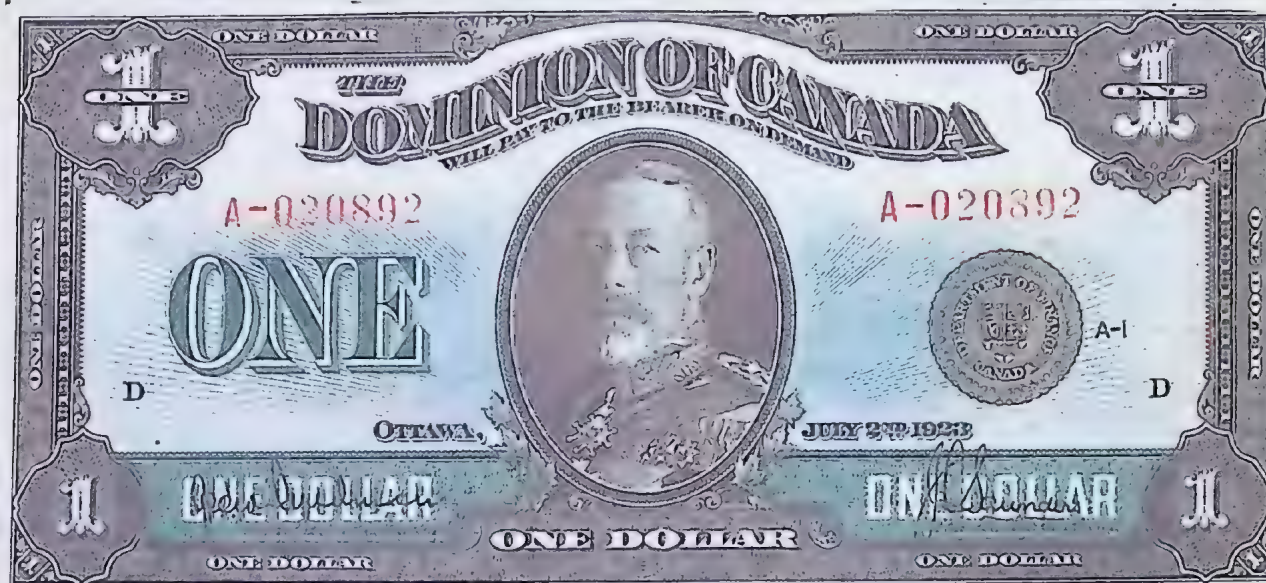




DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
Group 1  
Hyndman—Saunders

The earliest of the 1923 notes are of "Group 1" (identified by the "group number" to the right of the colored seal). The first \$2's were issued in November 1923 and the first \$1's in July 1924. The "series" refers to the serial prefix letter.

Black seals (all signed by Hyndman and Saunders).



12,000,000 notes printed.

Series A, B, C

DC-25a



8,000,000 notes printed

Series A, B

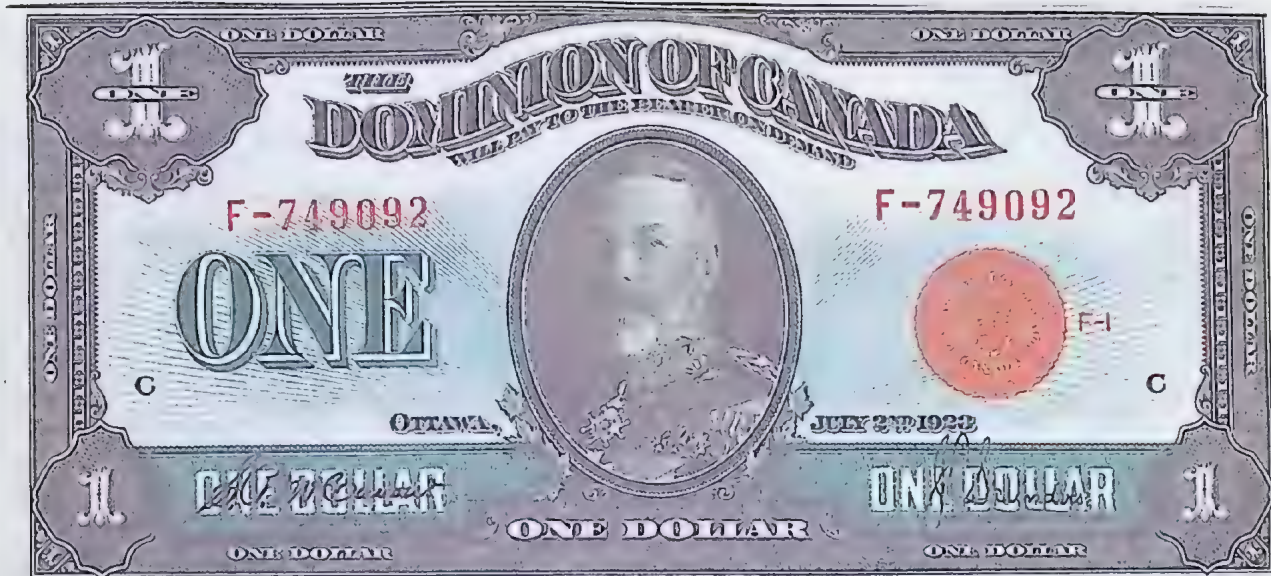
DC-26a

Hyndman's signature was replaced by McCavour's in March 1925.



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour—Saunders  
Group 1

Red seals (first issued March 1925)



12,000,000 notes printed

Series D, E, F

DC-25b



8,000,000 notes printed

Series C, D

DC-26b

Red seal notes were also issued  
in Group 2 (see page 94A).



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour-Saunders  
Group 1

Blue seals



12,000,000 notes printed

Series G, H, J

DC-25c



8,000,000 notes printed

Series E, F

DC-26c

Blue seal notes were also issued  
in Group 2 (see page 95).



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour-Saunders  
Group 1

Green seals



12,000,000 notes printed

Series K, L, M

DC-25d



8,000,000 notes printed

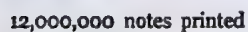
Series G, H

DC-26d

Green-seal \$1's were also issued  
in group 2 (see page 95).

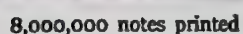


**"Bronze" (purple-brown) seals**



Series N, P, R

DC-25e



Series J, K

DV-26e

92A



DOMINION OF CANADA

1923

McCavour—Saunders

Group 1

Purple seals

These were "experimental notes" printed from May—June 1931; nevertheless they still bore the old McCavour—Saunders signatures despite the fact that Saunders had died in 1930 (see also pages 90G and 90H). This experimental note was then issued with timely Campbell—Sellars signatures but still designated as Group 1—see page 90M.



1,672,000 notes printed

Series C only.

DC-25k

There were no purple-seal \$2 notes.



DOMINION OF CANADA

1923

McCavour—Saunders

Group 2

Black seals

The first Group 2 \$1's were delivered in summer 1927  
and the first \$2's in February 1929.



16,000,000 notes printed

Series S, T. II. V

DC-25f

There was also a "late printing" of McCavour—Saunders  
\$1's in 1931 designated Group 3 (see page 94).



8,000,000 notes printed

Series L, M

DC-26f

DOMINION OF CANADA

1923

McCavour—Saunders

Group 3

This is another of the 1931 "late printings" still-bearing the old McCavour--Saunders signatures but designated Group 3 (see pages 93A and 95A).



780,000 notes printed

Series D only

DC-25m



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour—Saunders  
Group 2

Red seals



16,000,000 notes printed

Series W, X, Y, Z

DC-25g



8,000,000 notes printed

Series N, P

DC-26g



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour—Saunders  
Group 2

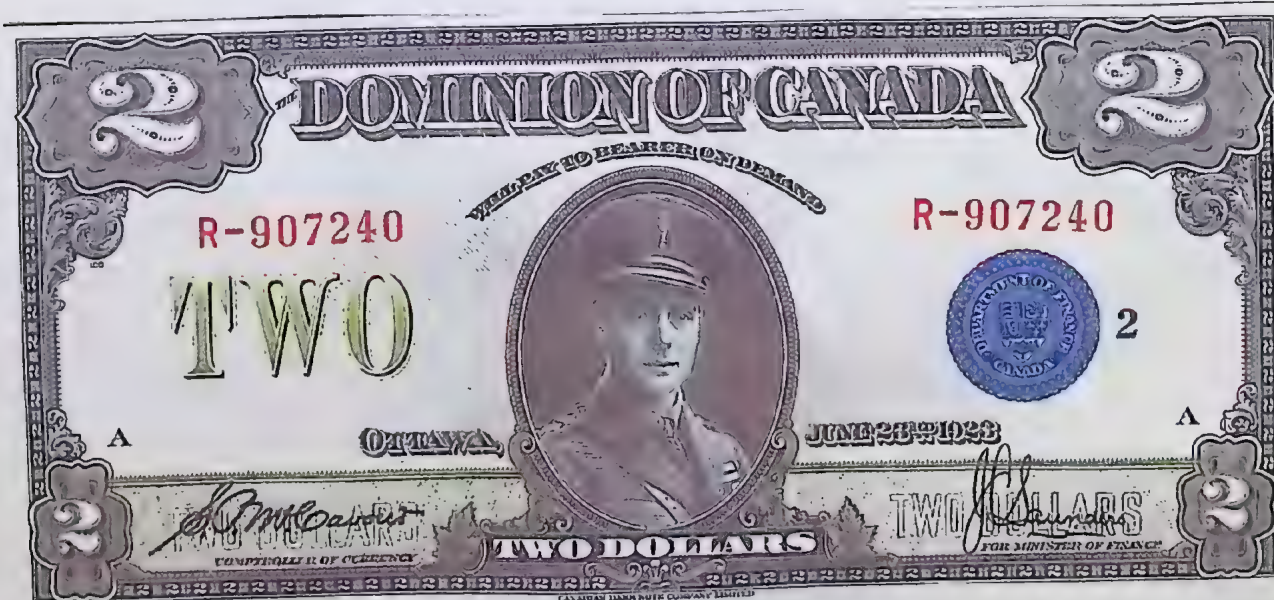
Blue seals



20,000,000 notes printed

Series A only

DC-25h



4,776,000 notes printed

Series R, S

DC-26h

There was also a 1931 "late printing" of this blue-seal \$2 still designated Group 2 but bearing the new Campbell—Sellar signatures (see page 96A).



# DOMINION OF CANADA

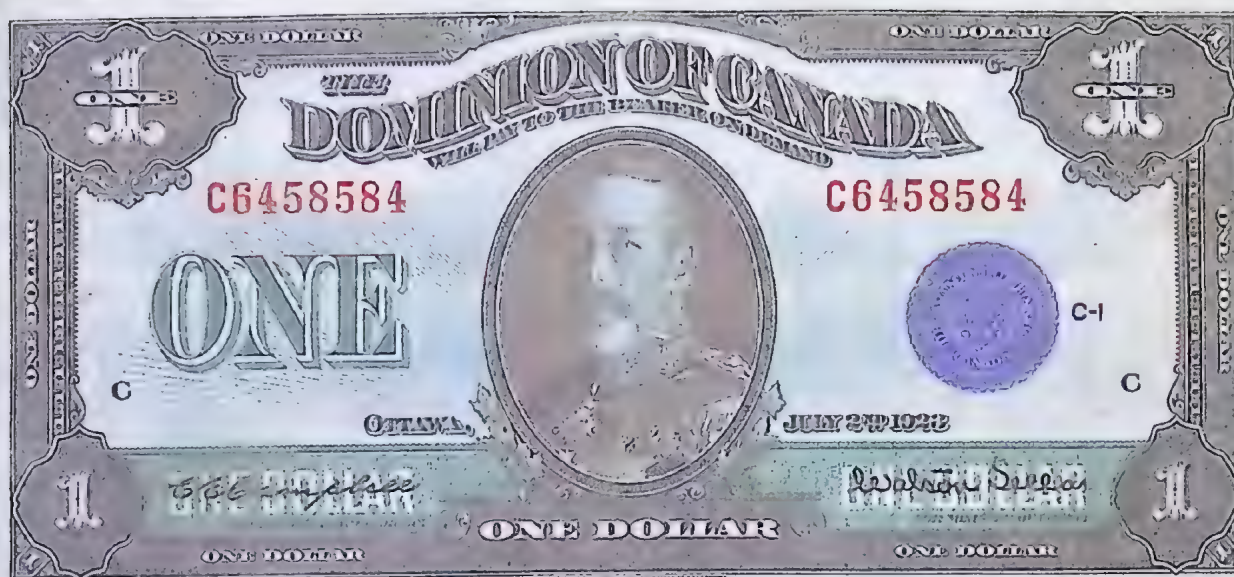
1923

Campbell—Sellar

Groups 1 and 2

In early 1931 the engraved signatures of McCavour and Saunders (who had died in 1930) were finally replaced by the signatures of Campbell and Sellars (in July). Meanwhile there were "late printings" of the Group 1 purple-seal \$1 "experimental note" (see page 93), the Group 2 blue-seal \$2 note (page 95), and the 1912 \$5 "train" note (page 79), all now bearing the new Campbell—Sellar signatures.

## Group 1 purple seal (experimental)



428,000 notes printed

Series C only

DC-25k

## Group 2 blue seal



3,224,000 notes printed

Series S only

DC-26i



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
Campbell-Sellar  
Group 3

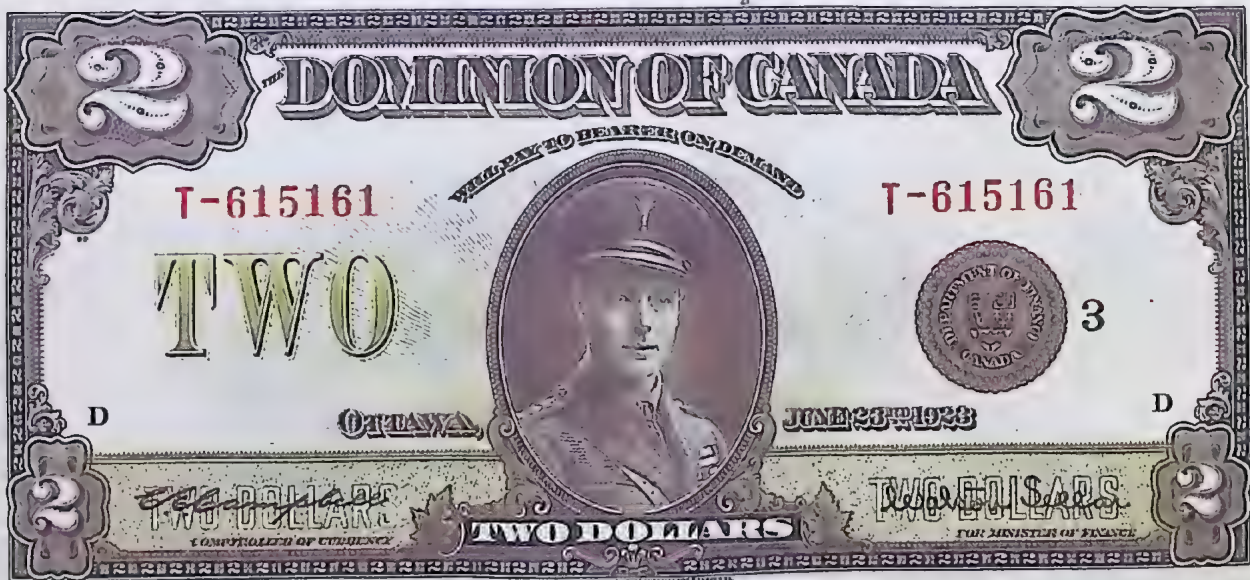
The first Group 3 notes were delivered in July 1931.



35,220,000 notes printed

Series D only

DC-25n



At least 8,262,000 notes printed

Series T, U, V

DC-26j



DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour—Saunders  
Group 2

Bronze seal



9,868,000 notes printed

Series B only

DC-25i

The "regular" Group 2 bronze-seal \$1's were issued in October 1928. In the spring of 1931 there was a special run of 314,000 notes printed on Canadian paper from the Howard Smith Paper Company; the serial numbers of these "test notes" ran from B 1000001 through B 1078500 only (see page F4).

There were no bronze-seal \$2's in Group 2.

DOMINION OF CANADA  
1923  
McCavour—Saunders  
Group 2

Green seal



20,000,000 notes printed

Series C only

DC-25j

There were no green-seal \$2's in group 2.



DOMINION OF CANADA

1923  
Campbell-Clark  
Group 4

After Clark replaced Sellar the new Group 4 \$1's were first issued in February 1933 and the \$2's in June 1933.



58,000,000 notes printed

Series E, F

DC-250



At least 7,400,000 notes printed

Series V, W, X

DC-261

The last deliveries of Dominion of Canada notes were made in January 1935, about two months before The Bank of Canada began issuing its own smaller-size notes in spring 1935.

DOMINION OF CANADA

"1924" (1931)



CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED.



## DOMINION OF CANADA

"1924" (1931)

Early in 1924 engraving of plates for a proposed \$5 note bearing a portrait of Queen Mary was begun. The plates were dated May 24, 1924, presumably the date when the notes were to be issued. But the demand for \$5 notes was being adequately met by the notes of the chartered banks, so the Queen Mary \$5 was not printed.

On October 1931 there was a sudden urgent demand for \$5 notes. The Queen Mary plates were not quite ready, so the old 1912 "Train" plates were used to run off a small emergency printing (see page 79). When the then-current signatures of Campbell and Sellar had been added, the Queen Mary plates were then used, and the finished notes were delivered to the Ministry of Finance from late October through February 1932.

By this time plans were being made for a Bank of Canada which would issue its own notes. So the Ministry of Finance held back the Queen Mary \$5's for two years and then released about a third of them in 1934. Less than a year later they were withdrawn when the Bank of Canada began issuing its own \$5 notes.



2,000,000 notes printed  
(only about one third released)

One signature variety.

DC-27

# DOMINION OF CANADA

## BANK LEGALS 1924

All the 1924 Bank Legals bore the engraved signature of J.C. Saunders. When the newly-established Bank of Canada began operations in 1935, all the chartered banks were required by law to turn over their Bank Legal notes to the Bank of Canada, and the notes were thus all withdrawn from use.

The 1924 \$1000 Bank Legal reused the 1901 obverse and reverse designs, and the \$5000 and \$50,000 Bank Legals reused the 1918 obverse and reverse designs.



Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-37





Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-38



Number printed unknown.

No uncanceled note known.

DC-39



DOMINION OF CANADA

1925





# DOMINION OF CANADA

1925

In March of 1925 the Ministry of Finance decided to recall the old 1911 \$500 and \$1000 notes (almost all of which were held in the vaults of the chartered banks) and issue new 1925 \$500 and \$1000 notes. The printer used the same basic design as the 1911 notes, but with the portrait of king George V from the 1923 \$1 and the portrait of queen Mary from the 1924 \$5. These notes did not have Ministry of Finance seals or engraved or typographed signatures; all were handwritten by Ministry officials.

These new notes were delivered in July 1925, after which time all the 1911 notes were then recalled. The Ministry and the chartered banks referred to these 1925 notes as "Bearers" (payable to the bearer) to distinguish them from the 1924 "Specials" (the Bank Legals, payable only to a bank).

All these notes were withdrawn after the Bank of Canada began issuing its own \$500 and \$1000 notes in 1935.



40,000 notes printed.

Handwritten signatures.

DC-28



30,000 notes ordered.

Handwritten signatures.

DC-29





**THE BANK OF CANADA**

**1935 - 2007**





## THE BANK OF CANADA

In July 1933 the Dominion government established a commission to recommend whether Canada would benefit from having a central bank, i.e. a bank which would advise the government on monetary policy, receive and disburse money for the government's accounts, issue its own banknotes, and act as a lender of last resort for commercial banks under stress. Although the idea of a central bank was opposed by the many and powerful chartered banks, the commission did inevitably vote to recommend the establishment of a central bank. Parliament passed an Act, the king assented, and the Bank of Canada opened its doors for business on 11 March 1935. On that same day parliament repealed the old Dominion Notes Act and the Finance Act. The first Governor of the new bank was Graham F. Towers, who had been an officer of the Royal Bank of Canada, and the first Deputy Governor was J. A. C. Osbourne, on loan from the Bank of England.

It was planned that the Bank of Canada should promptly issue its own banknotes to replace the Dominion notes. Back in 1928-1929 the United States had reduced the dimensions of its own currency (formerly about the same size as the Dominion notes) in order to save money on the cost of banknote paper. In June 1931 the Canadian Comptroller of the Currency inquired whether Canada might also save money by reducing the dimensions of its currency. In 1932 some models of smaller-size bilingual \$1 and \$2 notes were made up.

When the Bank of Canada began operations its first notes were the Issue (of) 1935 in nine denominations from \$1 through \$1000, with the majority of the notes printed in English only and a minority in French only. Most of the French notes were issued in Quebec, although some were also sent to each of the other provinces. But printing and distributing two separate sets of banknotes was expensive, so an Act of 1936 required that in future all Bank of Canada notes should be bilingual.

At the same time the government established the Bank of Canada to issue banknotes for the whole country, it also began maneuvering to end the circulation of banknotes by the chartered banks. In 1934 the government gave the chartered banks ten years to reduce their banknote circulation by 75 per cent, then in 1944 it prohibited them from issuing or reissuing their own notes inside Canada (some of the big banks had branches in the Caribbean islands), and finally in 1950 it prohibited the banks from issuing their own notes anywhere. The chartered banks continued to conduct most of Canada's commercial banking, but they now had to use Bank of Canada banknotes.

The Series 1954 notes (all bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II) were the first Canadian notes to use a distinctive marker to identify "replacement notes." These were specially-printed notes inserted by the printer into a pack of sequentially numbered new notes to replace those notes which had been damaged or blemished during production (analogous to the "star notes" used in United States currency since 1910). The 1954 Bank of Canada replacement notes were identified by the use of a \* symbol just before the serial prefix, and so became known as "asterisk notes." In the series 1969-1975 notes replacements were still identified by use of an asterisk before the two-letter serial prefix e.g. \*DG; after 1981 they were identified by use of a letter X as the *third* letter of the three-digit serial prefix, e.g. ABX. Replacement notes of the series 1979 notes had the numeral 1 as the *second* digit of the eleven-digit serial number on reverse, e.g. 3100.... or 5100..... (ordinary notes used a second-digit 0 and test notes used a second-digit 3). The "Birds of Canada" notes issued in the late 1980's again used a third-letter X to identify replacement notes, e.g. prefix ABX..., just as the 1969-1975 notes had done. The use of specially-marked replacement notes was discontinued in 1996. Notes which are damaged or blemished during production are now replaced by so-called "insert notes" which can be identified only by their very high serial numbers. All replacement notes are more scarce than their regular counterparts, and some of the earliest replacement notes are rare or very rare.

## Osbourne - Towers

THE BANK OF CANADA      ISSUE OF 1935

J. A. C. Osbourne, Deputy Governor, and G. F. Towers, Governor, served in office together from the bank's opening in March 1935 till September 1938, when Mr. Towers resigned.



Agriculture allegory.



Transportation allegory.



Electricity allegory.



THE BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937

The Series 1935 notes had separate all-English and all-French printings, which greatly increased the cost of production. In July 1938 later they were withdrawn and replaced by the bilingual Series 1937 notes; unissued 1935 notes were then destroyed.



60,312,000 notes printed.

King George V.  
Series A and B.

BC-1a,b



22,340,000 printed (unissued  
notes destroyed September 1937).

Queen Mary.

BC-3



6,140,000 notes printed (unissued  
notes destroyed February 1938).

Prince of Wales  
(later King Edward VIII)

BC-5



Osbourne - Towers

BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937



Harvest allegory.



Spirit of Agriculture.



Windsor castle.



BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937



5,000,000 notes printed (unissued notes destroyed February 1938).

Princess Mary.

BC-7



1,002,700 notes printed (first with small seals, then with large seals).

Princess Elizabeth  
(later Queen Elizabeth II).

BC-9 a,b

The \$25 note was issued to commemorate the Jubilee of the reign of king George V.



140,000 notes printed. These notes were withdrawn May 1937.

King George V and Queen Mary.

BC-11



*Osbourne - Towers*

**BANK OF CANADA** March 1935 - July 1937



**Modern Inventions** allegory.

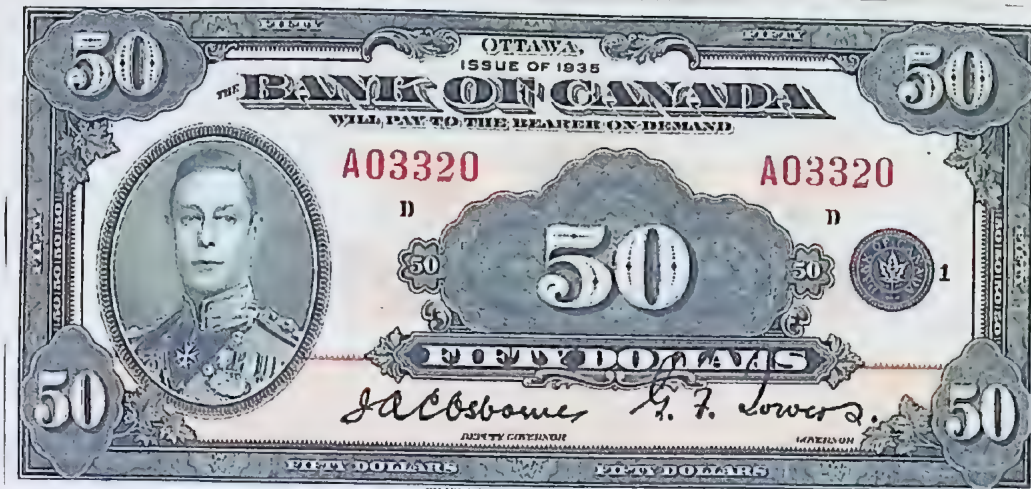


**Commerce and Industry** allegory.



Osbourne - Towers

BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937



131,000 notes printed.

Prince Albert, Duke of York  
(later King George VI)

BC-13



87,500 notes printed.

Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

BC-15

Osbourne - Towers

BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937



Fertility allegory.



Security allegory.



Osbourne - Towers

BANK OF CANADA March 1935 - July 1937



20,900 notes printed.  
46 notes still outstanding (total  
of both English and French).

Sir John MacDonald.  
Only eight notes known.

BC-17



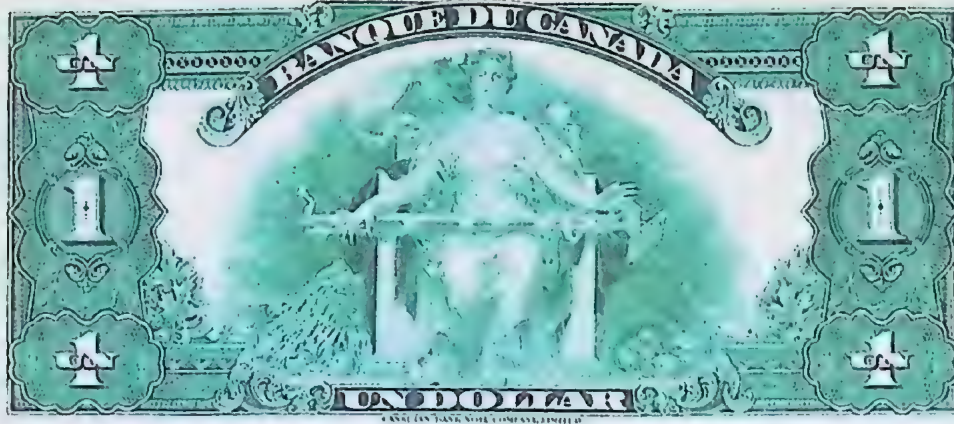
66,500 notes printed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

BC-19



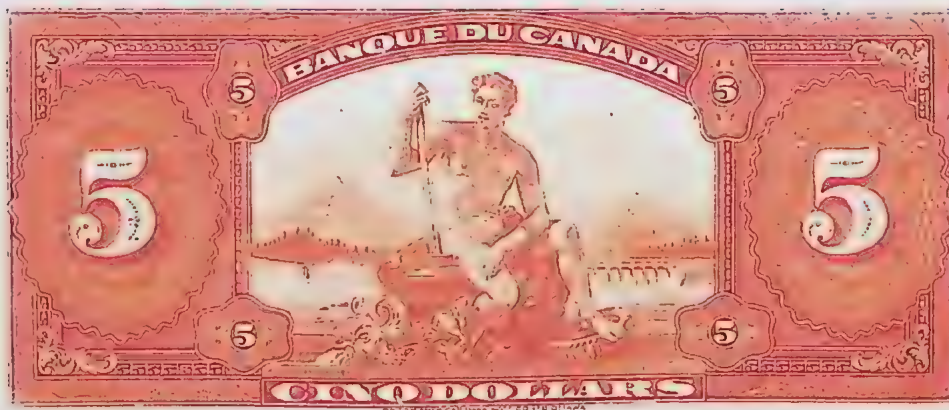
LA BANQUE DU CANADA EMISSION DE 1935



Allégorie de l'Agriculture.



Allégorie du Transport.

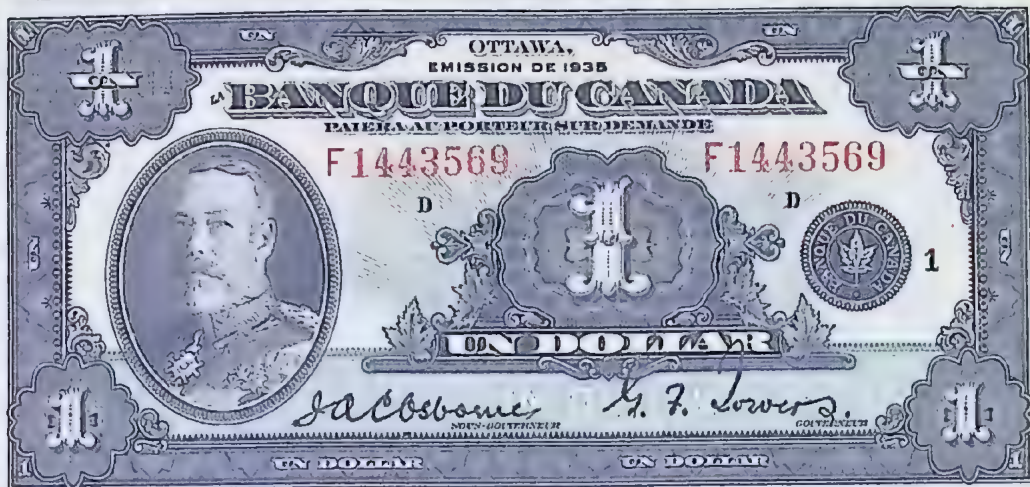


Allégorie de l'Électricité



LA BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937

Bien que la plupart des billets en Français soient émis dans la province du Québec, quelques billets étaient aussi émis dans les autres provinces.



15,296,000 billets imprimés.

Le roi George V.

BC-2



5,300,000 billets imprimés. Ces billets 'La reine Mary.  
étaient retirés septembre 1937.

BC-4

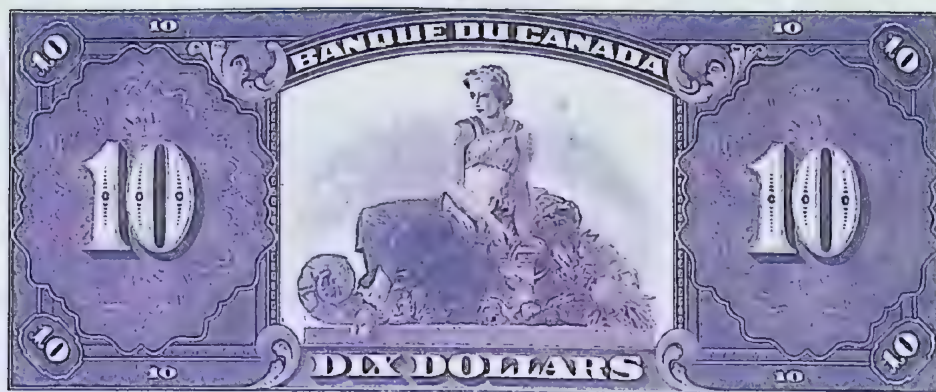


3,000,000 billets imprimés. Tous les  
billets pas émis étaient brûlés février 1938.

Le prince de Wales  
(janvier 1936 le roi Edward VIII).

BC-6





Allégorie de la Moisson.



Allégorie de l'Agriculture.



Château Windsor.



BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937



1,550,000 billets imprimés. Tous les billets pas émis étaient brûlés février 1938.

La princesse Mary.

BC-8



202,500 billets imprimés.

La princesse Elizabeth  
(plus tard la reine Elizabeth II).

BC-10

Le billet de \$25 était émis pour célébrer le Jubilé du roi George V.



20,000 billets émis. Ces billets étaient retirés mai 1937.

Le roi George V et la reine Mary.

BC-12





*Osbourne - Towers*

BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937



*Allégorie des Inventions modernes.*



*Allégorie du Commerce et l'Industrie.*



Osbourne - Towers

BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937



32,500 billets imprimés.

Le prince George, Duc du York  
(décembre 1936 le roi George V).

BC-14



17,500 billets imprimés.

Le prince Henry, Duc du Gloucester.

BC-16



Osbourne - Towers

BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937



Allégorie de la Fertilité.



Allégorie de la Sécurité.



Osbourne - Towers

BANQUE DU CANADA mars 1935 - juillet 1937



5,000 billets imprimés.

Sir John MacDonal.

BC-18

On dit que deux billets existent encore,  
mais ni l'un ni l'autre a été vérifié.  
Ce billet est le plus rare de tous les billets de la Banque du Canada.



7,600 billets imprimés.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

BC-20

□



# BANK OF CANADA

Osbourne - Towers

1936 Model

The 1936 Act requiring that all banknotes be bilingual made it necessary for the Bank of Canada to arrange for a new series of banknotes, which were to be designated SERIES 1937 and EMISSION 1937 and were to bear a portrait of the king on all the lower denominations. The 1935 \$1 notes bore a portrait of king George V of England, but he died on 26 January 1936 and was promptly succeeded by his eldest son who took the name Edward VIII. So now the Bank had to redo the proposed new notes to bear the portrait of king Edward. A portrait was selected and several \$1 and \$2 models were made up in 1936.



Only proofs known. No notes were printed for circulation.

Preparation for the forthcoming Series 1937 bilingual notes was progressing when king Edward VIII suddenly abdicated on 11 December 1936 and his brother the duke of York (previously known as prince Albert) succeeded as king George VI. The portrait of Albert/George as prince of Wales was being used on the Series 1935 \$50 notes (see pages 113 or 121), and this same vignette was now hurriedly adapted for use on the new 1937 issues (see pages 127 ff.).



# BANK OF CANADA

*Gordon - Towers*

1939 Model

Even after the Series 1937 were in circulation the Bank continued preparing various essays of proposed obverse and reverse designs for possible future use. One of the more interesting of these models is a \$1 note featuring a picture of the Canadian War Memorial at Ottawa on the reverse and portraits of both king George VI and his wife, queen Elizabeth, on the obverse. This model is dated 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1939; if this note had ever actually been issued it would have borne the signatures of D(onald) Gordon (who had succeeded Mr. Osbourne in September 1938---see page 132) and G. F. Towers.



Only proofs known.

No notes were printed for circulation.

BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

*Osbourne - Towers*

July 1937 - November 1938

The allegoric vignettes used on the reverses of the 1937 notes were mostly the same as those which had been used on the Series of 1935, except that the \$2 and \$10 vignettes were switched and the 1937 \$20 reverses used the vignette from the 1935 \$500 reverse (no more \$500 notes would be printed); also, some of the reverse colors were changed.



Agriculture allegory.



Harvest allegory.



# BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Osbourne - Towers

July 1937 - November 1938

The signatures of J. A. C. Osbourne and G. F. Towers, which had appeared on all the English and French 1935 notes, were continued on the first issues of the new 1937 bilingual notes. Osbourne and Towers remained in office together until Mr. Osbourne resigned on 14 September 1938 (his signature was not replaced until November).

The \$1 through \$100 denominations were first issued into circulation on 21 July 1937. It was originally planned to continue issuing the already-printed 1935 notes (except for the \$25 denomination, which was recalled on 18 May 1937) until they were used up. However, there was considerable confusion between the 1935 \$2 and the 1937 \$5, both of which were blue, so it was decided to destroy the remaining 1935 \$2's. Supplies of the other 1935 notes (except the \$1000's) were virtually all used up by July 1938.



50,000,000 notes printed.

BC-21 a



20,000,000 notes printed.

BC-22 a



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

*Osbourne - Towers*

July 1937 - November 1938



Electricity allegory.



Transportation allegory.



Fertility allegory.



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Osbourne - Towers

July 1937 - November 1938



Est. 8,824,500 notes printed.

BC-23 a



Est. 6,400,000 notes printed.

BC-24 a



Est. 1,600,000 notes printed.

BC-25 a





BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Osbourne - Towers

July 1937 - November 1938



Modern Inventions allegory.



Commerce and Industry allegory.



Security allegory.



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Osbourne - Towers

July 1937 - November 1928



Est. 1,000,000 notes printed.

BC-26 a



Est. 70,000 notes printed.

BC-27 a

There was so little commercial demand for \$1000 notes that the supply of 1935 notes was not used up until January 1952; only then were the 1937-dated \$1000 notes finally released into circulation.



15,000 notes printed.

131

BC-28





*Gordon - Towers*

D(onald) Gordon and G. F. Towers served in office together from September 1938 till December 1949, when Mr. Gordon resigned.

The same 1937 reverses were continued on these notes.

In 1938 there was a slight modification of the signature panel on the \$1 notes (only) to allow more room for the printing of the signatures. The earlier "narrow panel" plates were replaced by "wide-panel" plates, which had the effect of moving the top of the king's portrait about an eighth of an inch closer to the top frame.



20,000,000 notes printed.

"Narrow panel"

BC-21 b



468,840,000 notes printed.

"Wide panel"

BC-21 c



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Gordon - Towers

November 1938 - January 1950



174,000,000 notes printed.

BC-22 b



170,000,000 notes printed.

BC-23 b



182,560,000 notes printed.

BC-24 b



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Gordon - Towers

November 1938 - January 1950



Est. 41,600,000 notes printed.

BC-25 b



Est. 4,200,000 notes printed.

BC-26 b



Est. 4,160,000 notes printed.

BC-27 b

No \$1000 notes were printed with Gordon-Towers signatures. ☐



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Coyne - Towers

January 1950 - 1954

J(ames) E. Coyne and G. F. Towers served in office together from 1 January 1950 until 10 September 1954, when Mr. Towers resigned after 20 years of service. It was also in 1954 that the Series 1937 notes were discontinued, to be replaced by Series 1954 notes. The previous 1937 reverses appeared on these notes.



249,568,000 notes printed.

BC-21 d



91,568,000 notes printed.

BC-22 c





BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

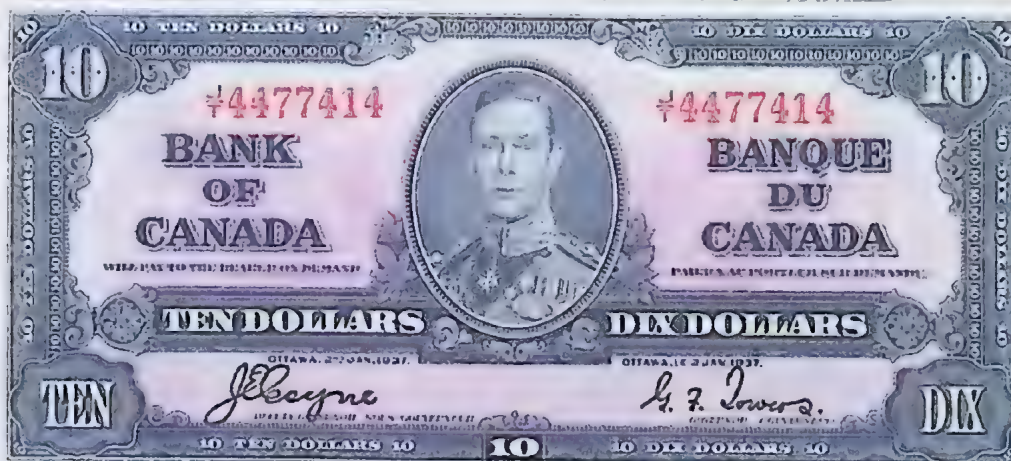
Coyne - Towers

January 1950 - 1954



Est. 78,000,000 notes printed.

BC-23 c



Est. 100,400,000 notes printed.

BC-24 c



Est. 29,816,000 notes printed.

BC-25 c



BANK OF CANADA 1937 ISSUE

Coyne - Towers

January 1950 - 1954



Est. 1,100,000 notes printed.

BC-26 c



Est. 910,000 notes printed.

BC-27 c

No \$1000 notes were printed with Coyne - Towers signatures.



BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Coyne - Towers*

1954 until December



Saskatchewan prairie and sky.

Prairie et ciel de la Saskatchewan.



Country valley, Richmond, Quebec.

Vallée du pays, Richmond, Québec.



## Coyne - Towers

1954 until December

After king George VI of England died in February 1952 and was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth II, it became necessary to prepare a new series of banknotes bearing the portrait of the new queen. The new notes were dated 1954 and began circulating early in that year. The first issues continued to bear the signatures of J. E. Coyne and G. F. Towers until December 1954, when Mr. Towers resigned after twenty years service.

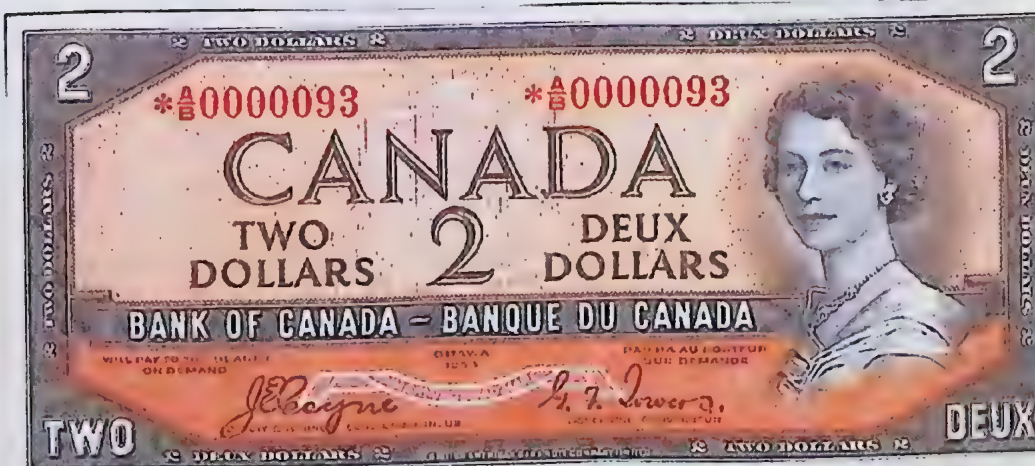
The 1954 notes were the first Canadian notes to use specially marked notes to replace notes which had been damaged or blemished during the production process. Such "replacement notes" were identified by a six-pointed star in front of the serial letter and so became popularly known as "asterisk notes." Asterisk notes were always a very small percentage of the total production of a note and so are always scarce; in the 1954 issues they were printed only for denominations \$1 through \$20.

These earliest 1954 notes became known as "devil's head notes" because the back part of the queen's hairdo appeared to some to conceal the face of a devil-like creature (see page 145). "Devil's head asterisk" notes are all rare or extremely rare.



77,200,000 regular notes and  
est. 14,000 asterisk notes printed.

Bc-29 a  
BC-29 aA



37,200,000 regular notes and  
est. 3,600 - 4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-30 a  
BC-30 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1954

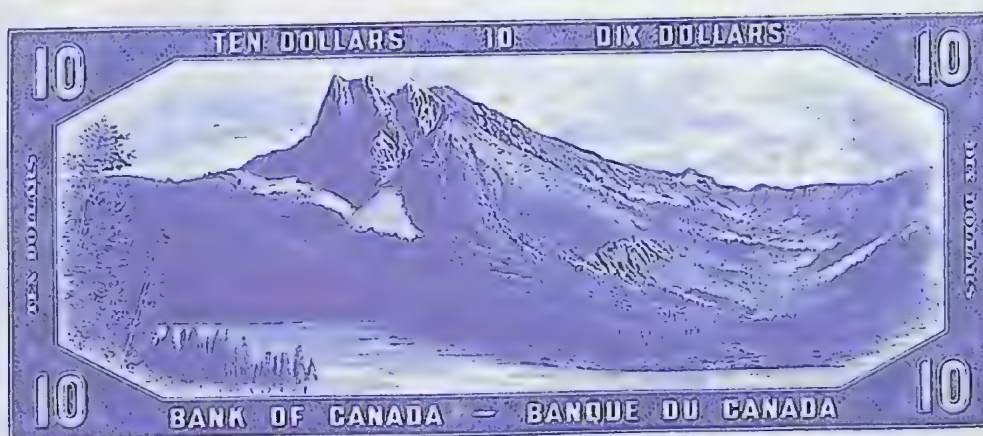
*Coyne - Towers*

1954 until December



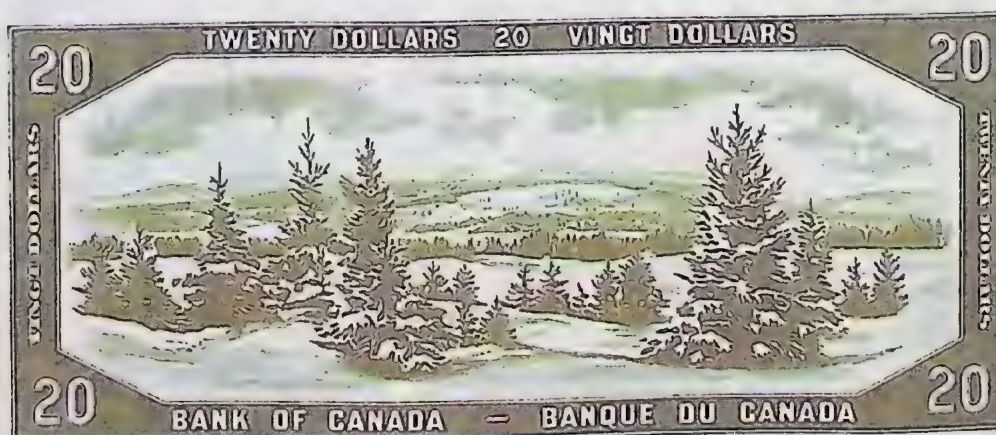
Otter Falls, mile 996,  
Alaska Highway, Yukon territory

Chute Otter, Mille 996,  
Route de l'Alaska, Territoire de Yukon.



Mount Burgess and Emerald Lake,  
Rocky Mountains, British Columbia

Mont Burgess et Lac Émeraude,  
Pics des Rocheuses, Colombie-Britannique



Winter landscape,  
the Laurentians, Quebec

Paysage d'hiver,  
Laurentides, Québec



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Coyne - Towers

1954 until December



27,600,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,200-2,400 asterisk notes printed.  
(This is the rarest asterisk note.)

BC-31 a  
BC-31 aA



47,200,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,400-4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-32 a  
BC-32 aA



Est. 17,200,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,400-4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-33 a  
BC-33 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1954

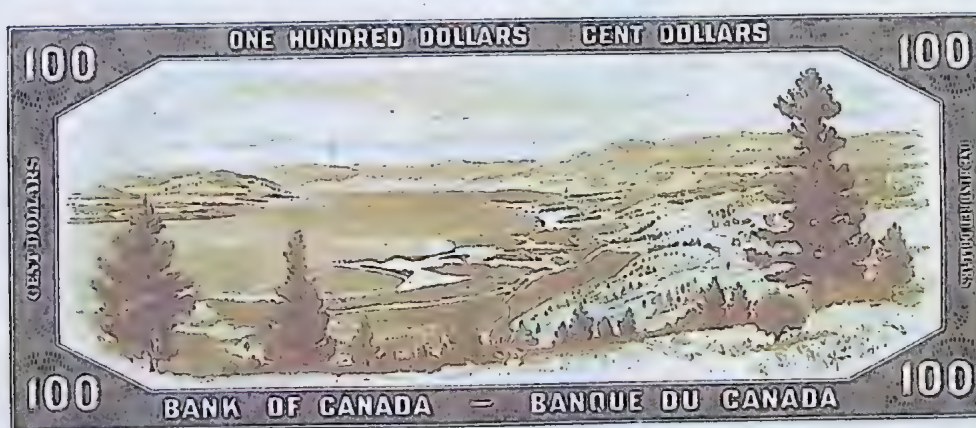
*Coyne - Towers*

1954 until December



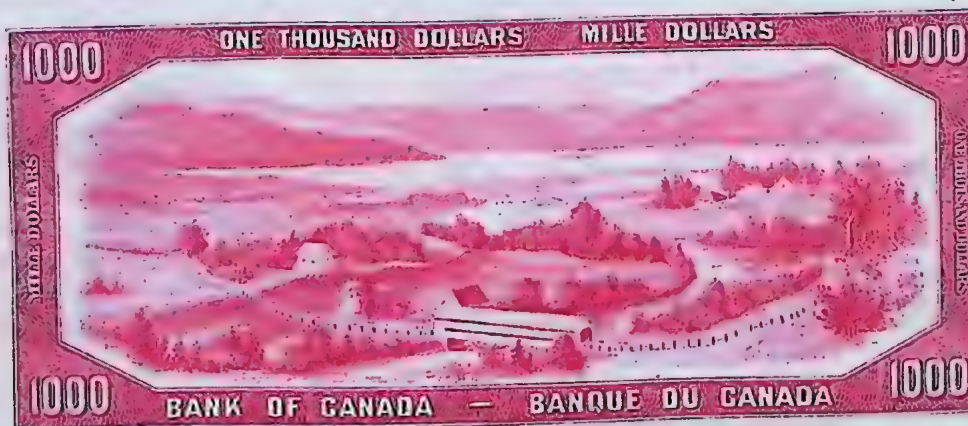
Lockeport, Nova Scotia

Lockeport, Nouvelle-Écosse



Okanagon Lake, British Columbia

Lac Okanagon, Colombie-Britannique



Covered bridge at Anse-Saint-Jean,  
on the Saguenay river, Quebec

Pont couvert à Anse-Saint-Jean,  
sur la rivière Saguenay, Québec



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Coyne - Towers

1954 until December



1,440,000 notes printed.

BC-34 a



1,752,000 notes printed.

BC-35 a



30,000 notes printed.

BC-36

BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Beattie - Coyne*

"Devil's Head" January 1950 - 1956

J(ohn) R(obert) Beattie and J(ames) E. Coyne (who had been promoted up from Deputy Governor to Governor) served in office together from 1 January 1955 to 24 July 1961, when Mr. Coyne resigned after a policy dispute with the government.



106,740,000 regular notes and  
est. 7,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-29 b  
BC-29 bA



51,400,000 regular notes and  
est. 4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-30 b  
BC-30 bA



BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Beattie - Coyne*

Modified head 1956 - July 1961

The portrait of queen Elizabeth on the earlier 1954 notes had a hairdo which gave some viewers the illusion of smiling demonic face behind her ear, so in 1956 her hairdo was modified to remove this "devil's head."



421,980,000 regular notes and  
est. 64,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-37 a  
BC-37 aA



167,352,000 regular notes and  
est. 22,400 asterisk notes produced.

BC-38 a  
BC-38 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Beattie - Coyne

"Devil's head" January 1950 - 1956



61,424,000 regular notes and  
est. 4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-31 b  
BC-31 ba



50,600,000 regular notes and  
est. 4,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-32 b  
BC-32 ba



Est. 25,350,000 regular notes and  
est. 3,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-33 b  
BC-33 ba



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Beattie - Coyne

Modified head 1956 - July 1961



149,144,000 regular notes and  
est. 24,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-39 a  
BC-39 ba



196,888,000 regular notes and  
est. 25,600 asterisk notes printed.

BC-40 a  
BC-40 aa



72,400,000 regular notes and  
est. 12,800 asterisk notes printed.

BC-41 a  
BC-41 aa



BANK OF CANADA 1954

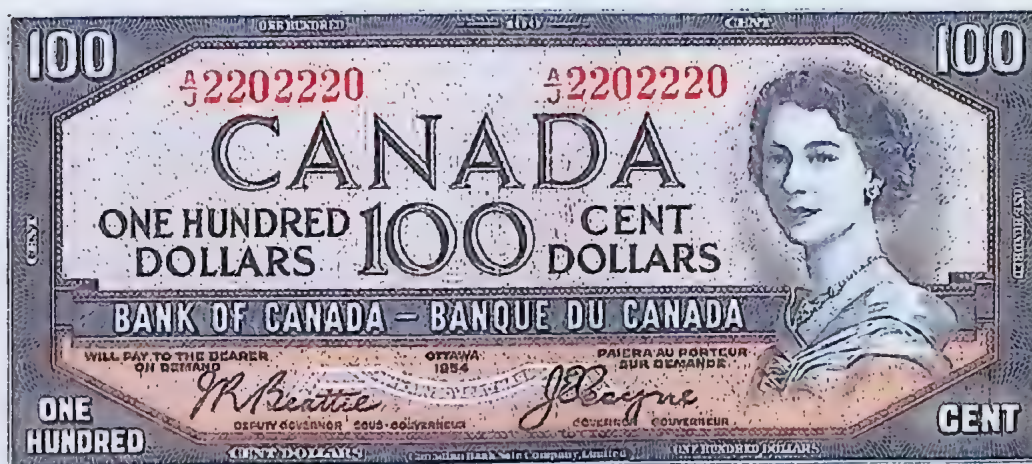
Beattie - Coyne

"Devil's head" January 1950 - 1956



1,140,000 notes printed.

BC-34 b



640,000 notes printed.

BC-35 b

No "devil's head" \$1000's were printed  
with Beattie-Coyne signatures.



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Beattie - Coyne

Modified head 1956 - July 1961



Est 7,000,000 notes printed.

BC-42 a



5,916,000 notes printed.

BC-43 a

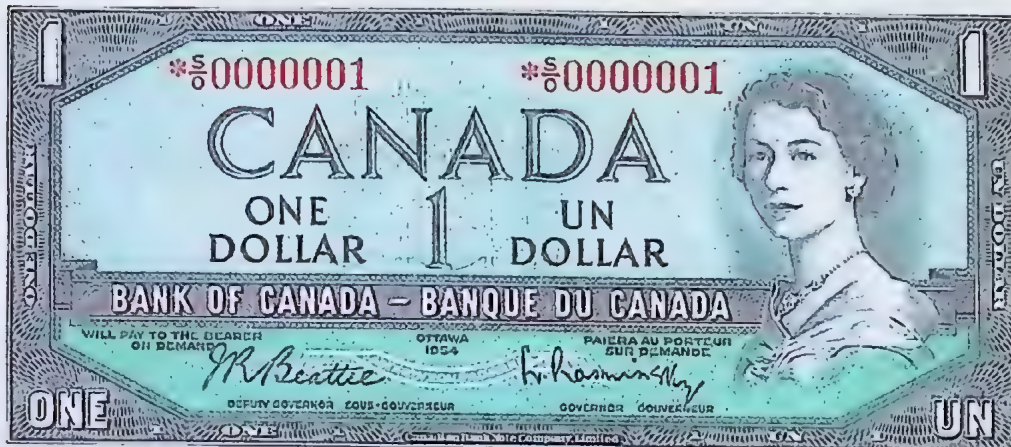


32,000 notes printed.

BC-44 a

*Beattie - Rasminsky*

J. R. Beattie and L(ouis) Rasminsky served in office together from 24 July 1961 till 31 December 1971, when Mr. Beattie resigned. Their signatures continued on the Series of 1954 notes, using the same reverses. In 1967 there was a special issue of \$1 notes commemorating the Centennial of the Canadian Confederation. In 1969 there was a new Series of \$20 notes, followed in 1971 by a new Series of \$10 notes.



Issuance of these notes was suspended during the 1967 issue of Centennial \$1's.

1,264,452,000 regular notes and est. 5,308,900 asterisk notes printed.

BC-37 b  
BC-37 ha



Est. 491,488,000 regular notes and est. 3,506,400 asterisk notes printed.

BC-38 b  
BC-38 ha

The "regular" total includes 248,000 G/R and 2,320,000 S/R "test notes" (BC-38 bT).



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Beattie - Rasminsky

July 1961 - December 1971



428,828,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,340,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-39 b  
BC-39 ba



385,312,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,820,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-40 b  
BC-40 ba



196,400,000 regular notes and  
est. 200,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-41 b  
BC-41 ba





BANK OF CANADA 1954

Beattie - Rasminsky

July 1961 - December 1971



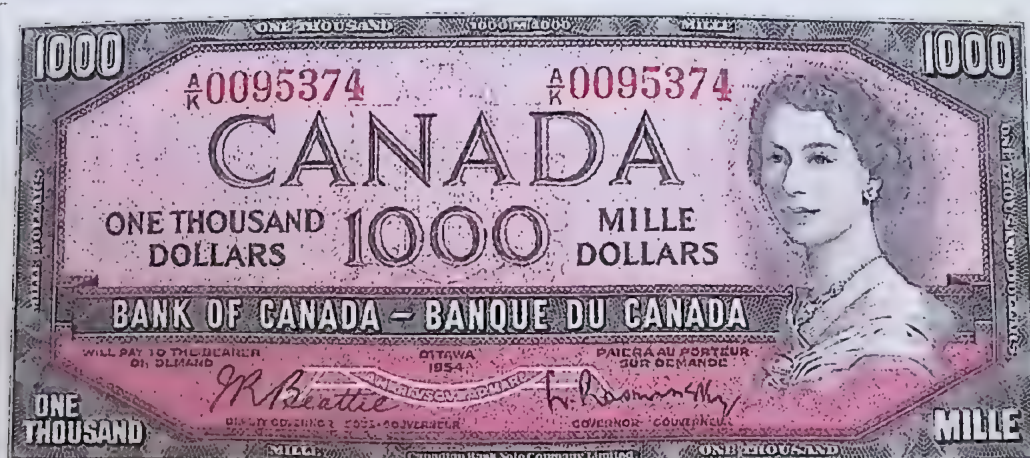
8,580,000 notes printed.

BC-42 b



9,700,000 notes printed.

BC-43 b



60,400 notes printed.

BC-44b



BANK OF CANADA 1967

Beattie - Rasminsky

Centennial Issue 1967 only

The 1967 Centennial issue consisted of \$1's with regular serial numbers, including asterisk notes, and also \$1's with only the dates "1867 1967" instead of a serial number, and also had a different reverse. These notes were issued *only* during 1967.



Old Parliament buildings  
(burned 1916)

Bâtiments anciens de Parlement  
(brûlés 1916)



12,000,000 notes printed  
(no asterisk notes).

BC-45 a



126,460,000 regular notes and  
est. 944,000 asterisk notes printed.

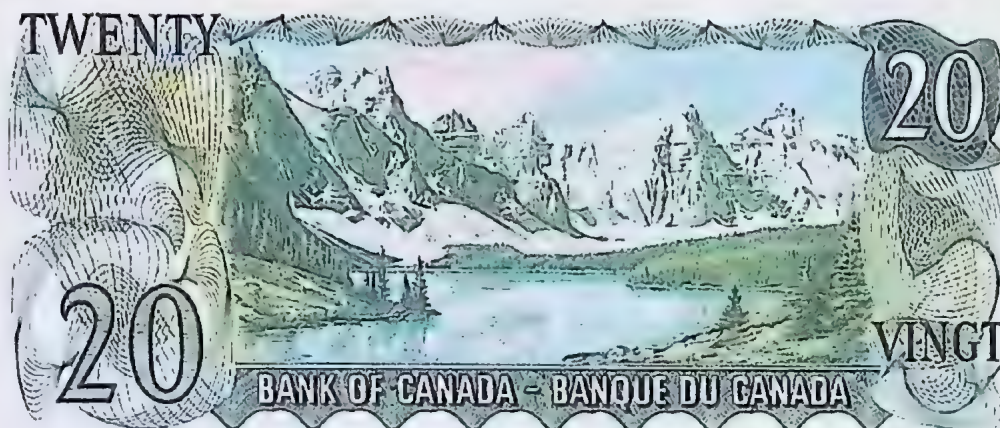
153

BC-45 b  
BC-45 ba

BANK OF CANADA (DATED) 1969, 1971

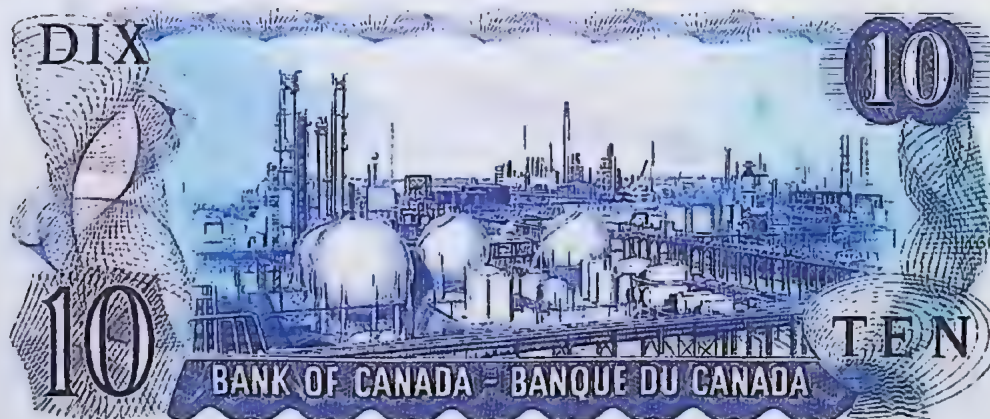
*Beattie - Rasminsky*

1969, 1971 - December 1971



Moraine Lake, Alberta.

Lac Moraine, Alberta.



Industrial complex at Sarnia, Ontario.

Complexe industriel à Sarnia, Ontario.



BANK OF CANADA (DATED) 1969, 1971

*Beattie - Rasminsky*

1969, 1971 - December 1971

Unlike the previous Series of Bank of Canada notes, the new 1969-1975 notes were introduced over a span of six years and so do not all have the same dates. During the latter years of the tenure of Beattie and Rasminsky the new \$20's dated 1969 appeared first, in June 1970, and then the new \$10's dated 1971 appeared in November of that year (only a month before Mr. Beattie left office); these early issues continued the use of the "asterisk" to indicate replacement notes.



224,520,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,180,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-50 a  
BC-50 aA



100,800,000 regular notes and  
est. 100,200 asterisk notes printed.

BC-49 a  
BC-49 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Bouey - Rasminsky*

G(erald) K. Bouey and L. Rasminsky served in office together from 1 January 1972 till 1 February 1973, when Mr. Rasminsky resigned and Mr. Bouey was promoted up to Governor. During their brief joint tenure there were no issues of \$20, \$50, or \$100 notes. The \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$1000 notes were continuations of the Series 1954 except that a new \$5 dated 1972 was issued in December of that year; the \$10 was a continuation of the 1971 type. All denominations continued using the asterisk to indicate replacement notes.



131,320,000 regular notes and  
est. 440,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-37 c  
BC-37 cA



113,200,000 regular notes and  
520,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-38 c  
BC-38 cA

The "regular" total includes 360,000  
S/R "test notes." (BC-38 cT).



BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Bouey - Rasminsky*

January 1972 - February 1973



38,000,000 regular notes and  
est. 320,000 asterisk notes.

BC-39 c  
BC-39 ca

No 1954-type \$10, \$20, \$50, or \$100 notes printed.



96,000 notes printed.

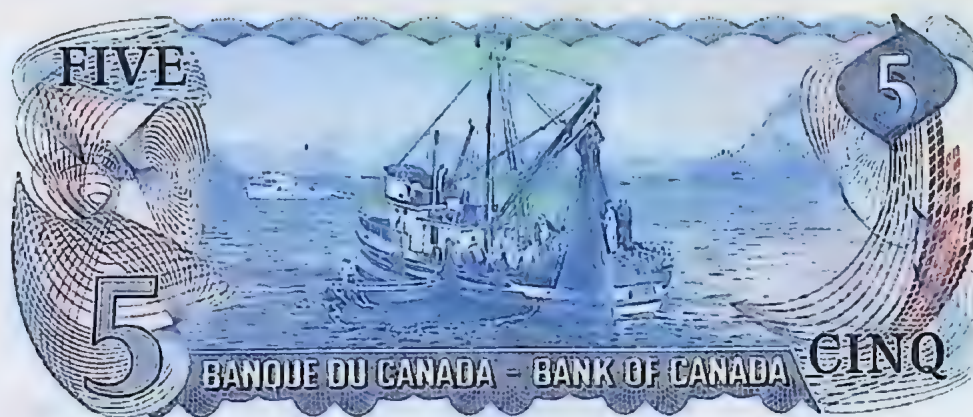
BC-44 c



BANK OF CANADA 1972, 1971

*Bouey - Rasminsky*

January 1972 - February 1973



Salmon fishing in Johnston strait,  
Vancouver island, British Columbia

Pêche à saumon, détroit de Johnston,  
île de Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique.

The reverse of the 1971 \$10  
is shown on page 154.



BANK OF CANADA 1972, 1971

*Bouey - Rasminsky*

January 1972 - February 1973



143,200,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,280,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-48 a  
BC-48 aA



99,640,000 regular notes and  
est. 860,040 asterisk notes printed.

BC-49 b  
BC-49 bA

No \$20 notes printed.

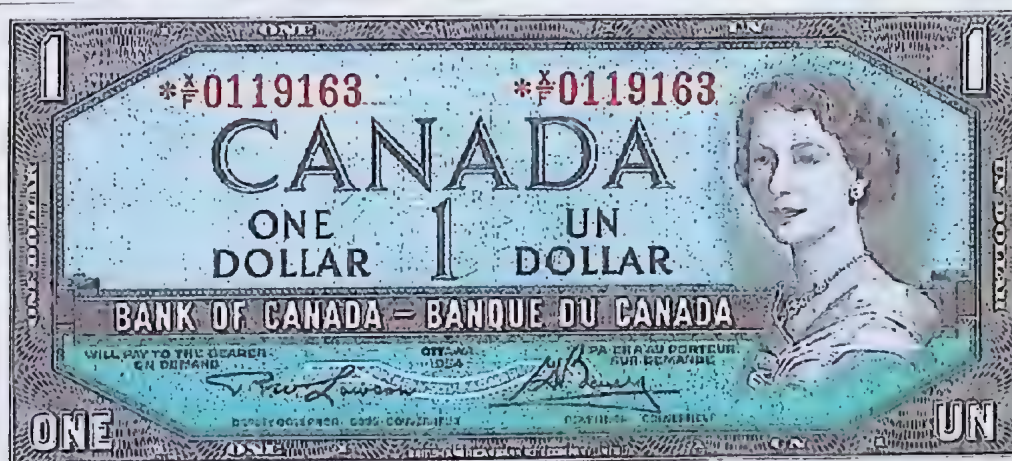
BANK OF CANADA 1954

*Lawson - Bouey*

R. W(illiam) Lawson and G. K. Bouey served in office together from 1 March 1973 till 29 February 1984, when Mr. Lawson resigned. During their tenure new \$1 notes dated 1973 were issued in June 1974 and new \$2 notes dated 1974 were issued in August 1975, and new \$50 and \$100 notes dated 1975 were introduced. These new notes continued the use of the 2-letter serial prefix and the use of an asterisk to designate replacement notes (now also printed for \$50 and \$100 notes).

In 1979 the \$5 and \$20 notes were both modified by removing the red and blue 2-letter 7-digit serial numbers from the front of the notes and replacing them by black 11-digit serial numbers on the back of the notes. The *second* of the eleven digits indicate the printer (0 or 2 for the Canadian bank Note Company and 6 for the British American Bank Note Company) *except that a second digit 1 indicated a replacement note*. And there were a few rare "test notes" which are indicated by having a 3 as the second digit.

In 1981 the printers were about to run out of 2-letter serial prefixes, so use of a 3-letter prefix was begun. Replacement notes were no longer indicated by an asterisk but were indicated by use of the letter X as the *third* of the three prefix letters. (However, there was one rare "test note" which is identified by having an X as its *second* prefix letter.)



84,120,000 regular notes and  
est. 24,040 asterisk notes printed.

BC-37 d  
BC-37 dA



90,840,000 regular notes and  
est. 500,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-38 d  
BC-38 dA

The "regular" total includes  
est. 240,000 S/R "test notes" (BC-38 d1).

No more 1954-type \$5's, \$10's, or \$20's were printed.



BANK OF CANADA 1954

Lawson - Bouey

March 1973 - February 1984



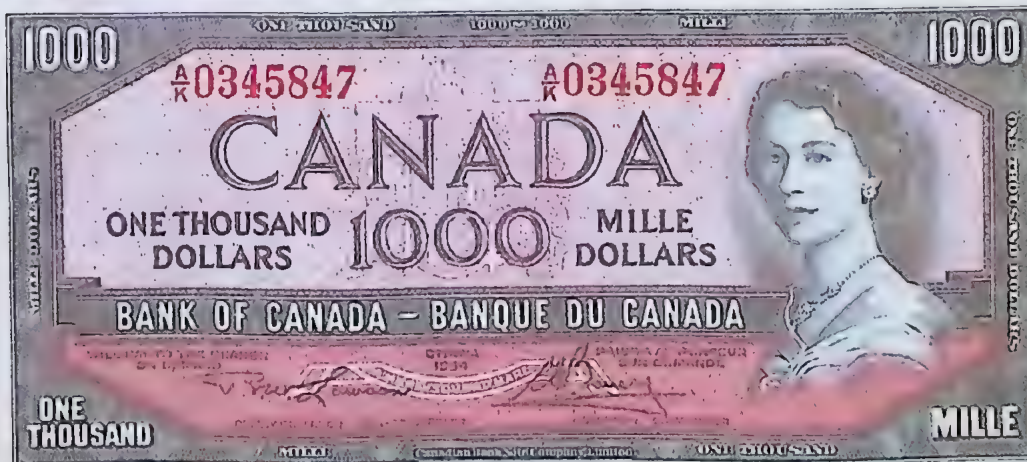
3,944,000 notes printed.

BC-42 c



5,704,000 notes printed.

BC-43 c



1,731,400 notes printed.

BC-44 d



BANK OF CANADA 1973, 1974

*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984



Parliament Hill overlooking  
the Ottawa river.

Colline de Parliament donnant  
sur la rivière Ottawa.



Inuit hunters on Baffin Island.

Chasseurs Inuit sur l'île Baffin.



BANK OF CANADA 1973, 1974

Lawson - Bouey

March 1973 - February 1984



1,809,400,000 regular notes and  
est. 10,000,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-46 a  
BC-46 aA



553,870,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,960,120 asterisk notes printed.

BC-47 a  
BC-47 aA

The "regular" total includes est.  
3,200,000 R/S "test notes" (BC-47 aT).

See page 170 for these notes with 3-letter serial prefixes.



BANK OF CANADA 1972, 1971

Lawson - Bouey

March 1973 - February 1984



425,960,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,270,040 asterisk notes printed.

BC-48 b  
BC-48 bA

The "regular" total includes est.  
440,000 RS "test notes" (BC-48 bT).



466,800,000 regular notes and  
2,880,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-49 c  
BC-49 cA



BANK OF CANADA 1972, 1971

*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984



309,750,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,580,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-50 b  
BC-50 bA

See page 168 for the 1979 issue of modified \$5 and \$20 notes.



BANK OF CANADA 1975

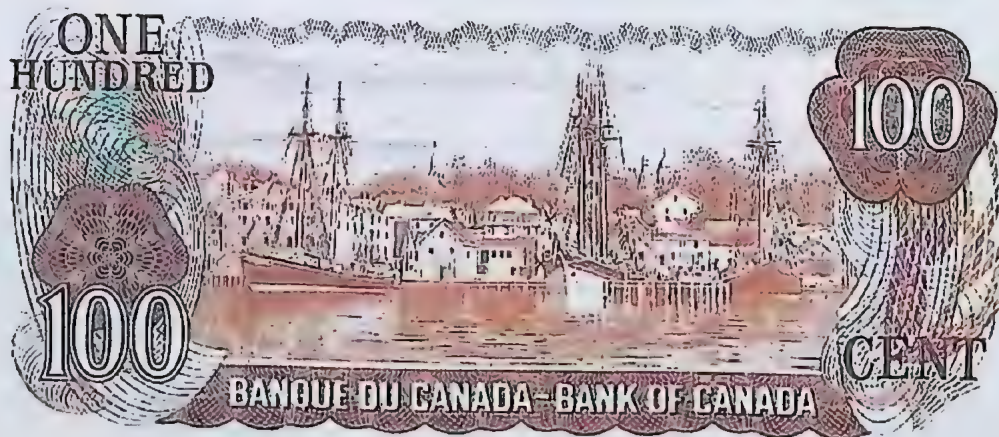
*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984



Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
"Musical Ride" dome formation.

Formation de dôme de "La Course Musicale"  
de La Gendarmerie Nationale du Canada.



Lunenburg harbor, Nova Scotia.

Havre de Lunenburg, Nouvelle Écosse.



BANK OF CANADA 1975

*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984



36,456,000 regular notes and  
est. 390,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-51 a  
BC-51 aA



35,400,000 regular notes and  
est 240,000 asterisk notes printed.

BC-52 a  
BC-52 aA

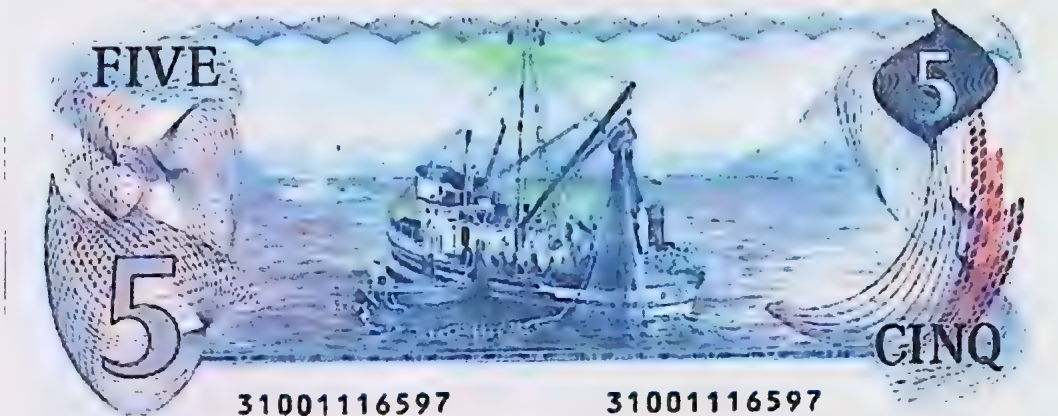


BANK OF CANADA 1979

*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984

On the new 1979 issues the serial numbers are now eleven digits on the reverse. The first digit is 3 on the \$5's and 5 on the \$10's. On regular notes the *second* digit is a 0, e.g. 3000... on a \$5 and 5000... on a \$20, but on replacement notes the second digit is a 1, e.g. 3100... on a \$5 or 5100... on a \$20. (There is a rare \$5 "test note" identified by having a 3 as its second digit, e.g. 3300...).



Salmon fishing in Johnston strait,  
Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Pêche à saumon, détroit de Johnston,  
Île de Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique.



Moraine Lake, Alberta.

Lac Moraine, Alberta.

The reason for the new, reverse 11-digit serial numbering system was to make the notes machine-readable. It was planned that \$1 serial numbers would begin with 1..., the \$2's with 2..., the \$10's with 4..., the \$50's with 6..., and the \$100's with 7....



BANK OF CANADA 1979

*Lawson - Bouey*

March 1973 - February 1984



461,819,999 regular notes and  
3,320,000 "3100..." replacement notes.

BC-53 a  
BC-53 aA

The "regular" total includes est.  
30,000 "3300..." "test notes" (BC-53 aT).



676,440,000 regular notes and  
3,080,000 "5100..." replacement notes.

BC-54 a  
BC-54 aA

BANK OF CANADA 1971-1975

Lawson - Bouey

March 1973 - February 1984

In 1981 the use of *three*-letter serial prefixes was begun. The use of an "asterisk" to identify replacement notes was discontinued, and replacement notes were now identified by having a letter X as the *third* of the three letters, e.g. AAX, ABX, etc. And there was one rare \$1 "test note" which is identified by having a letter X as its *second* letter: AXA.



670,720,000 regular notes and  
4,280,000 AAX or FAX notes printed.

BC-46 a-1  
BC-46 aA-1

The "regular" total includes  
400,000 AXA "test notes."



310,000,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,120,000 ABX notes printed.

BC-47 a-1  
BC-47 aA-1

(There were no "3-letter" \$5 or \$20 notes because  
these had been replaced by the 1979 notes.)



BANK OF CANADA 1971 - 1975

Lawson - Bouey

March 1973 - March 1984



139,640,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,160,000 EDX notes printed.

BC-49 a-I  
BC-49 aA-I



56,440,000 regular notes and  
est. 400,000 EHX notes printed.

BC-51 a-I  
BC-51 aA-I



22,400,000 regular notes and  
est. 200,000 AJX notes printed.

BC-52 a-I  
BC-52 aA-I

BANK OF CANADA 1972, 1971

*Crow - Bouey*

J(ohn) W. Crow and G. K. Bouey served in office together from 1 March 1984 till 31 January 1987, when Mr. Bouey resigned and Mr. Crow was promoted. While they were in office the government decided the \$1 banknote should be replaced by a \$1 coin and that a new series of banknotes should be issued; the new \$2 and \$5 "Birds of Canada" notes were introduced in March 1986.

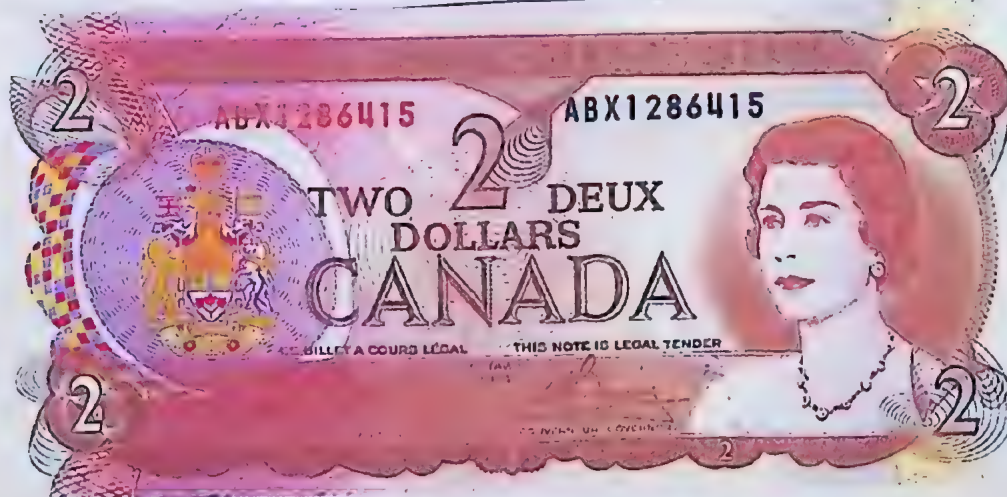


11,747,000 regular notes and  
4,120,000 AAX, BAX, EAX notes printed.

BC-46 b  
BC-46 ba

The "regular" total includes est.  
600,000 EXA "test notes" (BC-46 bT).

This was the last Bank of Canada \$1 note.



178,800,000 regular notes and  
est. 560,000 ABX notes printed.

BC-47 b  
BC-47 ba



BANK OF CANADA 1974, 1979

*Crow - Bouey*

March 1984 - January 1987



121,700,000 regular notes and  
est. 760,000 "3100..." notes printed.

BC-53 b  
BC-53 bA



325,800,000 regular notes and  
est. 2,440,000 EDX notes printed.

BC-49 d  
BC-49 dA



BANK OF CANADA 1969 - 1974

*Crow - Bouey*

March 1984 - January 1987



873,080,000 regular notes and  
est. 4,080,000 "5100..." notes printed.

BC-54 b  
BC-54 bA



80,379,000 regular notes and  
900,000 EHX notes printed.

BC-51 b  
BC-51 bA



BANK OF CANADA 1975

*Crow - Bouey*

March 1984 - January 1987



97,600,000 regular notes and  
860,000 AJX notes printed.

BC-52 b  
BC-52 bA

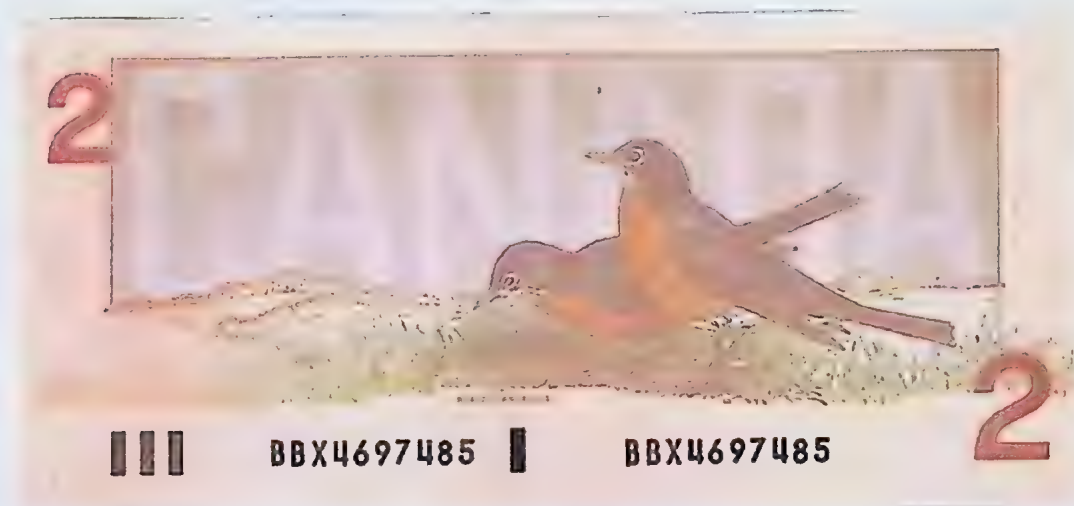


BANK OF CANADA 1986

*Crow - Bouey*

March 1984 - January 1987

The first of the new "Birds of Canada" notes were the \$2 and \$5 notes introduced in March 1986. These continued to use the three-letter serial prefix, now on the reverse of the note, and continued to identify replacement notes by the letter X as the *third* letter (there were also some \$1 "test notes" with X as the *second* letter).



Robins.

Merles d'Amérique.



Belted kingfisher.

Martin-pêcheur.



BANK OF CANADA 1986

*Crow - Bouey*

March 1984 - January 1987



More than 220,000,000 regular notes  
and est. 1,320,000 ARX notes printed.

BC-55 a  
BC-55 aA



462,780,000 regular notes and  
est. 4,000,000 ENX notes printed.

BC-56 a  
BC-56 bA

The higher-value Birds of Canada notes were introduced later (see page 180).



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1988

*Thiessen - Crow*

G(ordon) G. Thiessen and J. W. Crow were in office together from 27 October 1987 to 31 January 1994, when Mr. Crow resigned and Dr. Thiessen was promoted.

The reverses of these Bird notes are on page 176.



1,399,720,000 regular notes and more than  
7,780,000 BBX, BRX, and EBX notes printed.

BC-55 b  
BC-55 bA



10,065,320,000 regular notes and  
est. 11,080,000 ENX and FNX notes printed.

BC-56 b  
BC-56 bA



BANK OF CANADA 1971, 1979

Thiessen - Crow

October 1987 - January 1994

The reverses of these notes are on page 154 and 168 respectively.



128,320,000 regular notes and  
est. 1,000,000 EDX notes printed.

BC-49 e  
BC-49 eA



1,067,800,000 regular notes and  
est. 7,140,000 "5100..." or "5600..." notes printed.

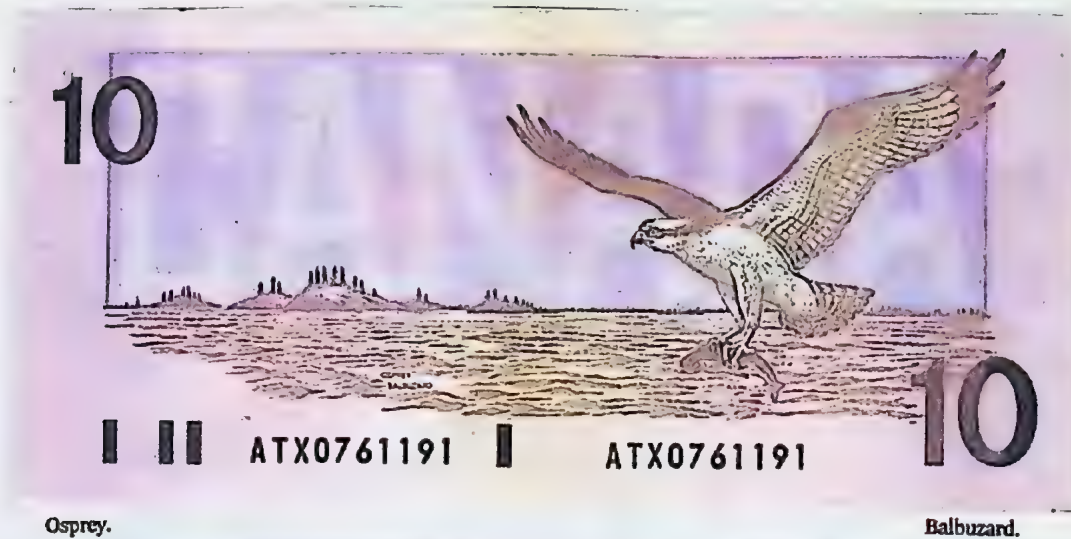
BC-54 c  
BC-54 cA

BANK OF CANADA 1988 - 1991

*Thiessen - Crow*

October 1987 - January 1994

The higher-value "Birds of Canada" notes were introduced: the \$50 and the \$1000 (see next page) in 1988, the \$10 in 1989, the \$100 (see next page) in 1990, and the \$20 in 1991.





October 1987 - January 1994

The obverses of the higher-value notes (\$20 and up) bear in the upper left corner a square "Optical Security Device" which appears as different colors when viewed from different angles.



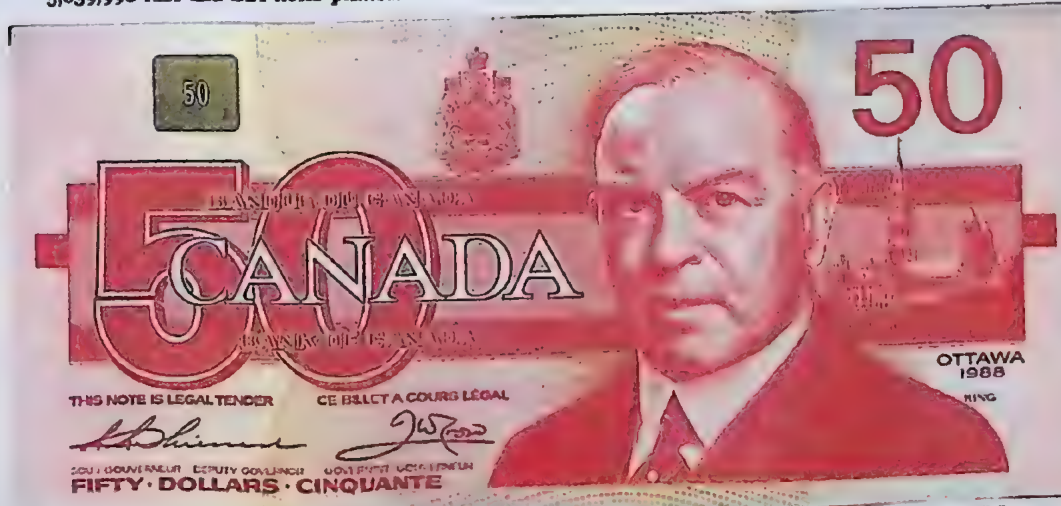
837,840,000 regular notes and  
est. 7,280,000 ADX and ATX notes printed.

BC-57 a  
BC-57 aA



501,760,000 regular notes and  
5,639,998 ADX and EIX notes printed.

BC-58 a  
BC-58 aA



202,120,000 regular notes and  
2,760,000 EHX notes printed.

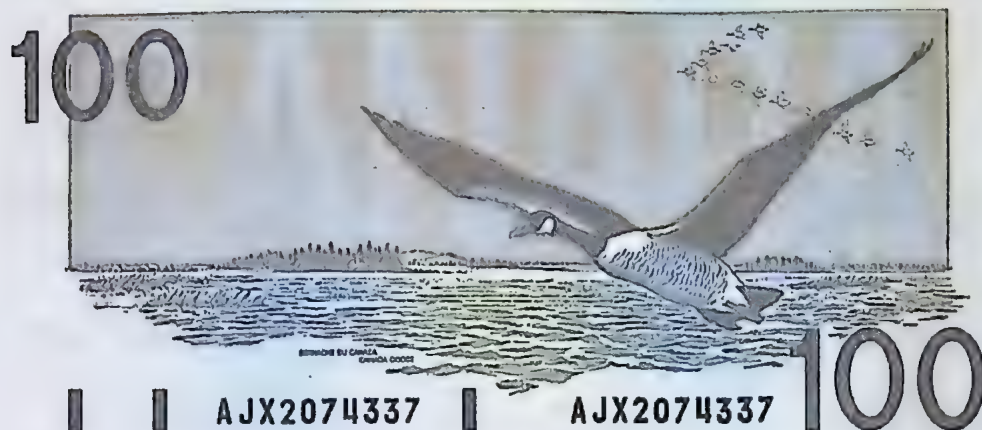
BC-59 a  
BC-59 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1954, 1988 - 1990

Thiessen - Crow

October 1987 - January 1994



Canada goose.

Bernache du Canada.



Pine grosbeaks.

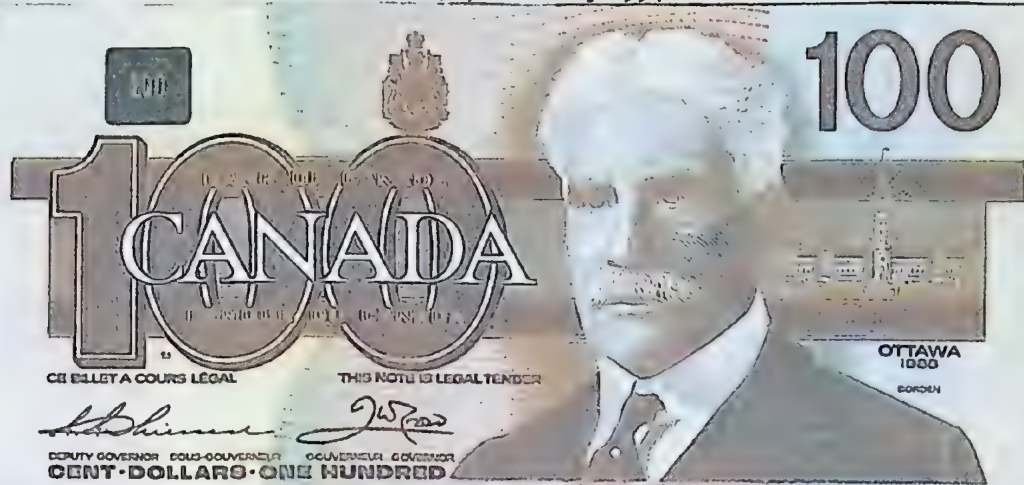
Gros-becs des pins.



BANK OF CANADA 1954, 1988 - 1990

Thiessen - Crow

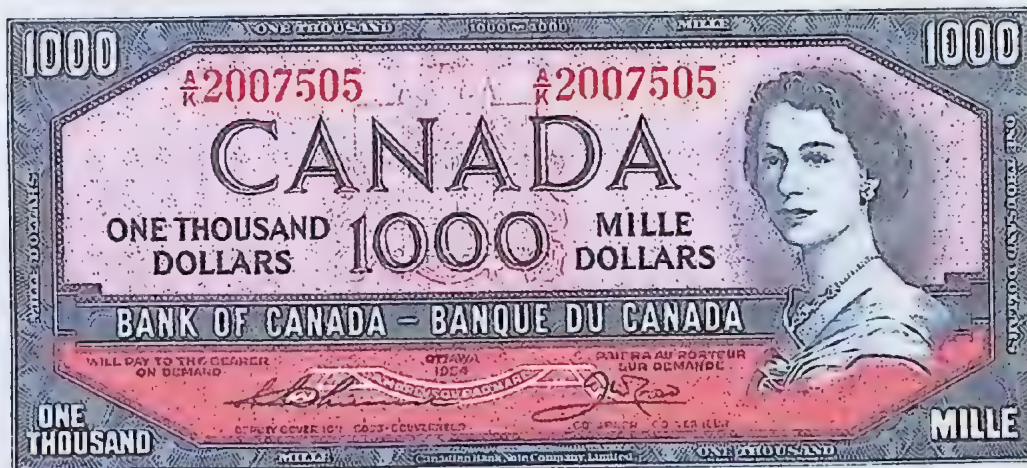
October 1987 - January 1994



Est. 167,380,000 regular notes  
est. 4,400,000 AJX notes printed.

BC-60 a  
BC-60 aA

There was a need for more \$1000 notes before the 1988 Bird plates were ready, so the old 1954-type plates were dusted off for a short run. Only a few of the notes were issued before the 1988 Bird \$1000 was ready for issue.



240,000 notes printed, but most were destroyed.

BC-44 e



1,880,000 regular notes and  
339,685 AKX notes printed.

BC-61 a  
BC-61 aA



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1990

*Bonin - Thiessen*

May 1994 - May 1999

B(ernard) Bonin and G. G. Thiessen served in office together from 13 May 1994 to 20 May 1999, when Mr. Bonin resigned. In 1996 several major changes were made: the \$2 note was replaced by a \$2 coin; issuance of the \$1000 note was discontinued (although the notes already in circulation were not recalled until February 2002), and the use of specific identification of replacement notes was abandoned (thereafter damaged or blemished notes were replaced merely by insertion of another ordinary note of the same denomination and type, which notes came to be known as "insert notes.")



68,540,000 regular notes and  
299,999 BRX and EBX notes printed.

BC-55 c  
BC-55 CA

This was the last Bank of Canada \$2 note.



499,319,999 regular notes and  
240,000 ANX and ENX notes printed.

BC-56 c  
BC-56 CA



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1990

*Bonin - Thiessen*

May 1994 - May 1999



218,760,000 regular notes and  
140,000 ATX notes printed.

BC-57 b  
BC-57 bA



803,720,000 regular notes and  
1,200,000 AIX notes printed.

BC-58 b  
BC-58 bA



BANK OF CANADA 1990, 1989

*Bonin - Thiessen*

May 1994 - May 1999



44,480,000 regular notes printed.  
(No -X replacement notes.)

BC-59 b



17,760 regular notes printed.  
(No -X replacement notes.)

BC-60 b



BANK OF CANADA 1988

*Bonin - Thiessen*

May 1994 - May 1999



4,160,000 regular notes were printed  
(No -X replacement notes.)

BC-61b

This was the last Bank of Canada \$1000 note.



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1988

*Knight - Thiessen*

M(alcolm) Knight and G. G. Thiessen served in office together from 5 July 1999 till 31 January 2001, when Dr. Thiessen retired. Just at the end of their joint tenure the \$10 denomination of the new "Canadian Journey Series" was issued.



71,800,000 notes printed.

BC-56 d



16,900,000 notes printed.

BC-57 c



BANK OF CANADA 1986 - 1991

*Knight - Thiessen*

July 1999 - January 2001



100,000,000 notes printed.

BC-58 c



30,320,000 notes printed.

BC-59 c



64,100,000 notes printed.

BC-60 c



BANK OF CANADA 2001

*Knight - Thiessen*

July 1999 - January 2001

The \$10 note was the only one of the new Canadian Journey notes to be issued with Knight—Thiessen signatures; all the others came later.





BANK OF CANADA 2001

*Knight - Thiessen*

July 1999 - January 2001

These earlier \$5 and \$10 notes issued before 2004 did not yet have the new security strip as seen on the \$20's and up; the security strip was added to the \$10 in 2005 and to the \$5 in 2006 (see page 200).



43,050,000 notes printed (included 50,000  
BEH notes for the 2002 "Lasting Impressions" sets).

BC-63 a



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1991

*Knight - Dodge*

M. D. Knight and D(avid) A. Dodge served in office together from 1 February 2001 till 8 May 2003, when Mr. Knight resigned. During their tenure the \$5 Canadian Journey note was introduced in March 2002.



Est. 87,120,000 notes printed.

BC-56 e



More than 15,000,000 notes printed.

BC-58 d



BANK OF CANADA 1986, 1991

*Knight - Dodge*

February 2001 - May 2003



More than 94,000,000 notes printed.

BC-59 d



49,860,000 notes printed.

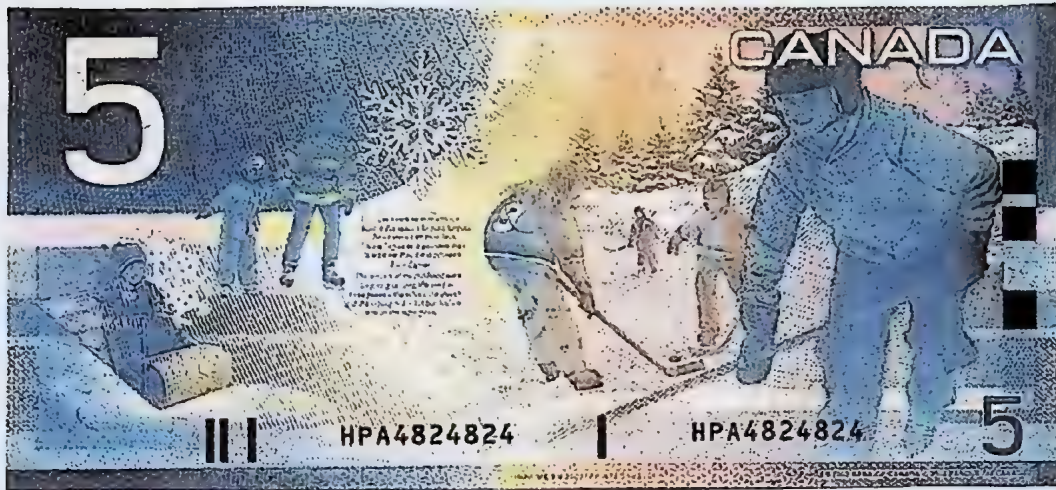
BC-60 d



BANK OF CANADA 2002 - 2004

*Knight - Dodge*

February 2001 - May 2003



The \$10 reverse is on page 190.



BANK OF CANADA 2002 - 2004

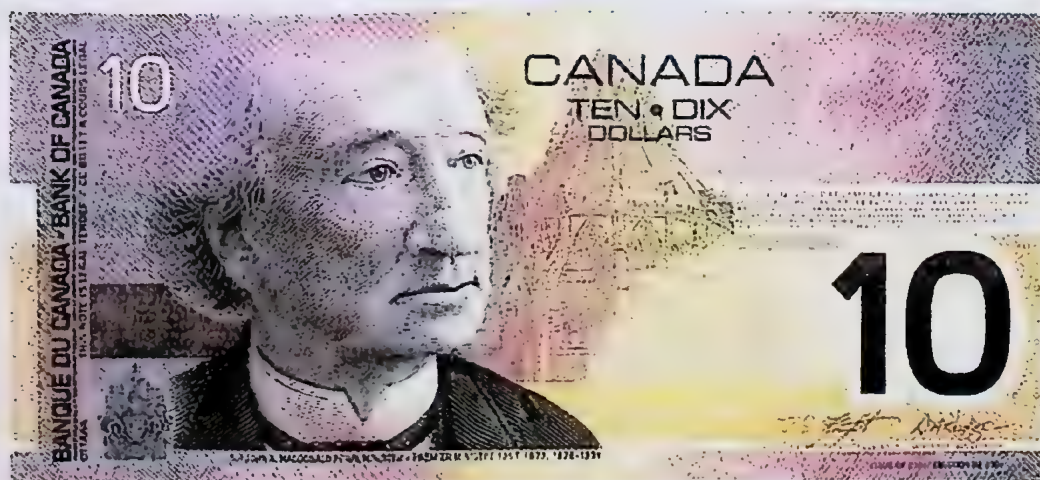
*Knight - Dodge*

February 2001 - May 2003



More than 100,000,000 notes printed.

BC-62 a



More than 130,000,000 notes printed.

BC-63 b

BANK OF CANADA 2001 - 2004

*Jenkins - Dodge*

W. P(aul) Jenkins and D(avid) A. Dodge served in office together from 9 May 2003 till 31 January 2008, when Mr. Dodge retired. In 2004 the remaining higher denominations of the Canadian journey notes were introduced.



BC-62 b



**BANK OF CANADA 2001 - 2004**

*Jenkins - Dodge*

**May 2003 — January 2008**



**BC-63c**

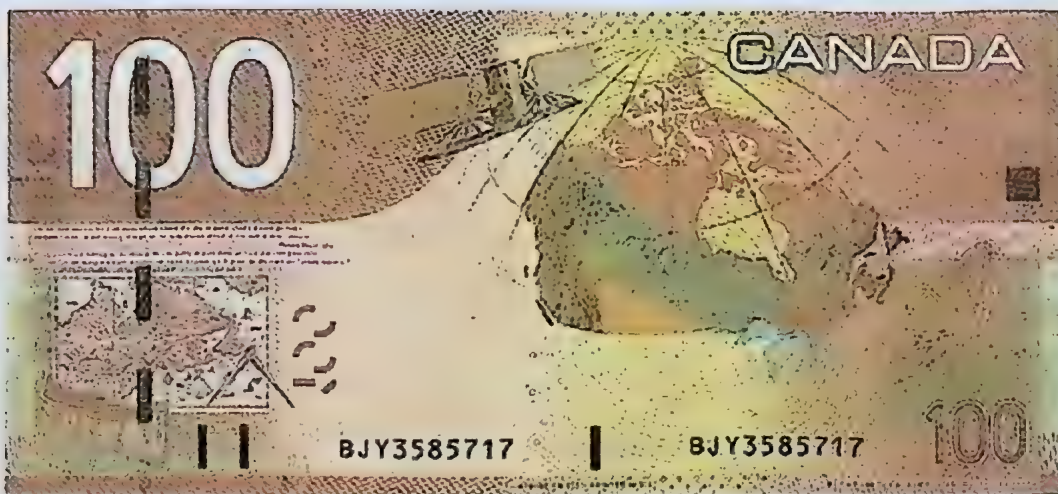
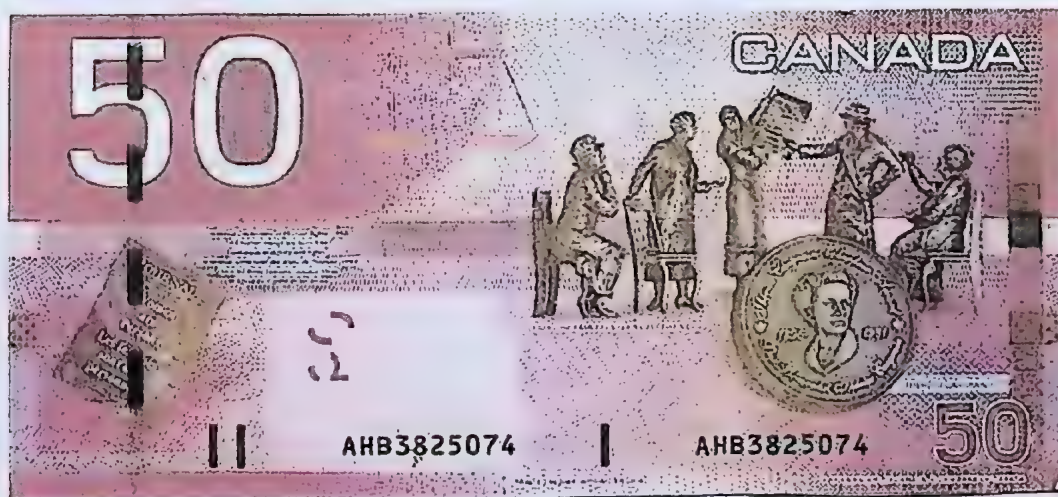
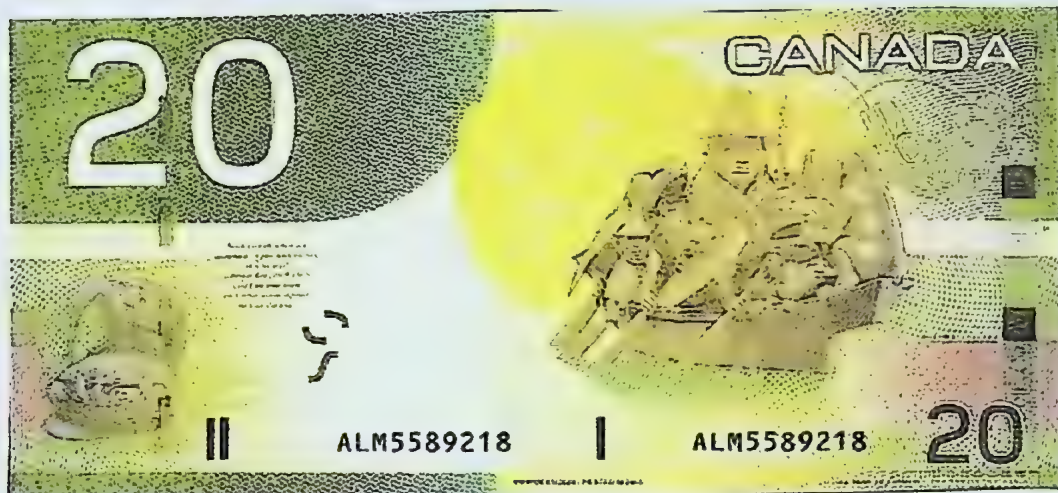
**Security strips were added to the \$10 in 2005  
and to the \$5 in 2006 (see page 201).**



BANK OF CANADA 2004

*Jenkins - Dodge*

May 2003 – January 2008





BANK OF CANADA 2004

Jenkins - Dodge

May 2003 — January 2008

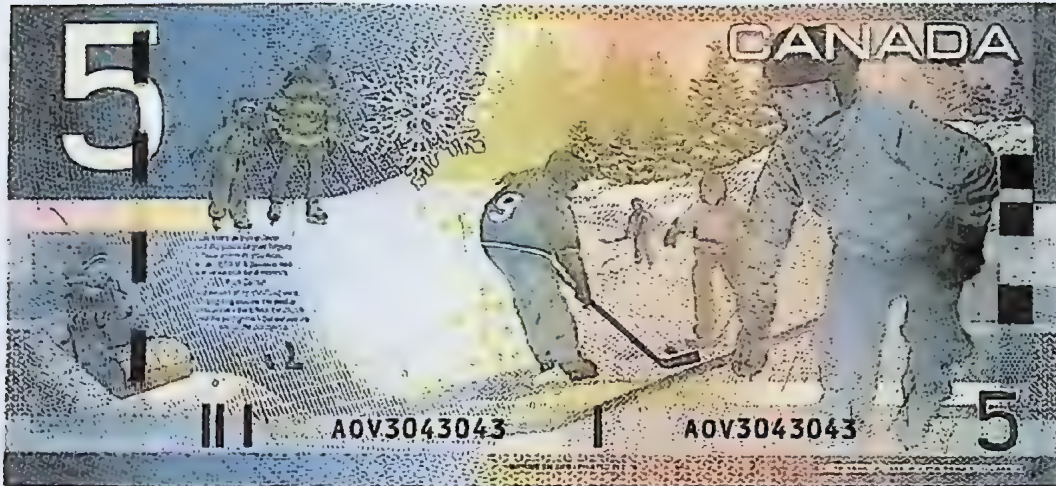
The higher-value Canadian Journey notes (\$20 and up) all bear a new security device in a vertical strip near the left margin of the obverse. This security strip was also added to the \$5 and \$10 notes already in production (see page 200).



BANK OF CANADA

*Jenkins - Dodge*

May 2003 — January 2008





**BANK OF CANADA**

*Jenkins - Dodge*

May 2003 -- January 2008

The new security strip down the left side of the obverse and the bar code on the reverse, already in use on the Canadian Journey \$20's, \$50's, and \$100's beginning in 2004, were not added to the Canadian Journey \$10 notes until 2005 and the \$5 notes in 2006.



BANK OF CANADA

*Jenkins - Carney*

W. P. Jenkins and M(ark J.) Carney served in office together from 1 February 2008 till 30 June 2010, when Mr. Jenkins retired.



BC-67b



BC-68b



BANK OF CANADA

*Jenkins - Carney*

2008 - 2010



BC-64b



BC-65b



BC-66c

BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

Tiiff Macklem and Mark J. Carney served in office together from 1 July 2010 till 30 June 2013, when Mr. Carney resigned in order to become Governor of the Bank of England.



BC-67c

No \$10 notes were printed.



BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

2010 - 2013



BC-64c

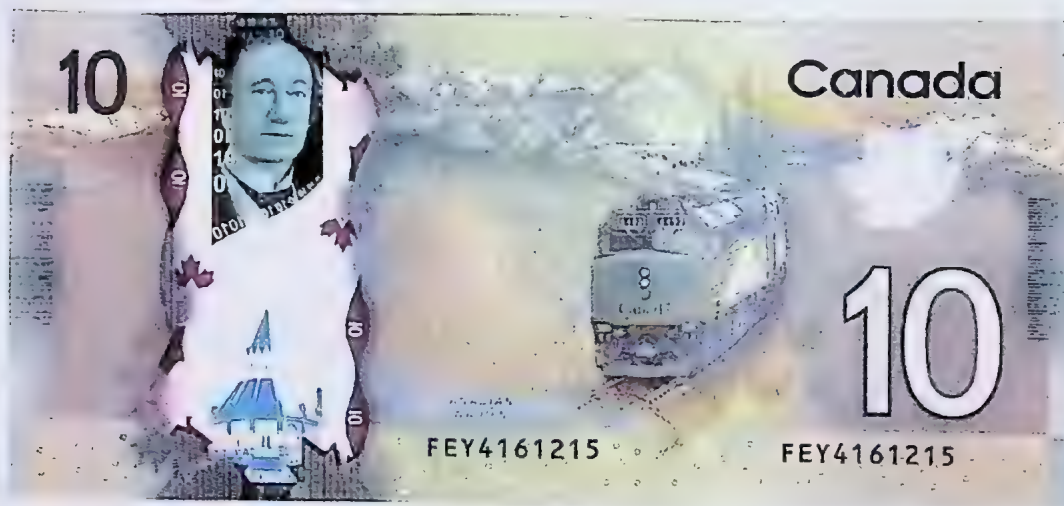


BC-65c

BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

2010 - 2013





## BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

2010 – 2013

In late 2011 the Bank of Canada began introducing the "Frontier Series" of notes printed on polymer rather than on paper. Among the new security features on the new notes and two transparent "cutouts:" a top-to-bottom vertical one including a small portrait and building on the right front and a small one with a maple leaf at the left front. The first Macklem-Carney polymer note issued was the \$100 in November 2011 and the last was the \$10 in November 2013 (still with the Carney signature although he had left office 4½ months earlier).

No \$5 polymer notes were made with the Macklem-Carney signature (they bore the new Macklem-Poloz signatures—see page 210).



BC-68



BC-69



BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

2010 - 2013





BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Carney*

2010 - 2013



BC-70



BC-71

BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Poloz*

Tiff Macklem and (Dr.) Stephen Poloz began serving in office together on 3 June 2013, after Mark Carney resigned to go to England.



The Macklem - Poloz polymer notes \$10 through \$100 still used the same reverse designs as the previous Macklem - Carney notes.



BANK OF CANADA

*Macklem - Poloz*

2013 -

The new "Frontier Series" \$5 polymer note was issued in early November 2013. (The new \$10 was issued at the same time but still bore the previous Macklem—Carney signatures).



\$10  
purple





*Appendix A*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

1790 - 1873





## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

In 1763 the colonial government of the province of Nova Scotia first issued interest-bearing Treasury Notes, which were in denominations sufficiently small (10 shillings (1/2 pound sterling), 20 shillings (1 pound sterling), etc.) to make them useful as circulating currency. These notes were issued from 1763 to 1782, but neither note nor image has survived.

In 1812 the first Treasury Notes specifically intended for use as circulating currency were introduced in denominations from 1 pound to 50 pounds sterling, bearing 6 per cent interest. To avoid having to pay this interest, in 1813 the Treasury issued new 1 and 2 pound notes which did *not* bear interest and used these to replace the interest-bearing notes; in 1817 a 5 pound non-interest-bearing note was added. When notes were presented for redemption, the Treasury would reissue the non-interest-bearing notes and withdraw the interest-bearing notes. From 1817 to 1823 there was another issue of 1 pound, 2 pound, and 5 pound sterling notes issued, with a 10 shilling note added in 1829 and a 20 shilling note in 1832. All the notes were printed in Boston, Massachusetts, until 1823, thereafter in England. Some of the printing plates still survive, but circulated notes of all these types are all extremely rare.

Meanwhile there was a separate issue of 1 pound notes (only) of different design printed at New York in 1825 and again from 1829 to 1835. By this time the province had passed an act prohibiting its six or seven chartered banks from issuing any of their own notes in a denomination less than 5 dollars (i.e. twenty five shillings; at that time the pound sterling (twenty shillings) passed for four dollars).

In 1846 there was yet another new issue of one dollar = twenty shilling Treasury Notes, mostly used to withdraw and replace all the earlier Treasury Notes.

In 1860 Nova Scotia formally adopted the decimal (dollar) system to replace the old sterling (shillings and pounds) system, and from 1861 to 1866 issued a \$5 note. In July 1867 Nova Scotia joined with Canada West (Ontario), Canada East (Quebec), and New Brunswick to form the confederation of Canada. The province then withdrew from circulation all its previous provincial notes and replaced them with Province of Canada (1866) and then Dominion of Canada (1870) notes. By 1875 all but \$46,194 of the original \$622,458 provincial notes had been redeemed and destroyed.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1812

A total of 12,000 pounds worth of Treasury notes was authorized, and the notes were printed locally. These notes bore interest at 6 per cent per year, so the Treasury replaced them with non-interest-bearing notes the very next year. All notes have blank reverses.

Issued notes bear three signatures at the left and one at the right and are quite rare. The original copper printing plates are in a museum in Nova Scotia. Reprints are known.

No. 1855

No. 1855 Province of Nova Scotia  
Treasurers Office

By a Law of this PROVINCE the Bearer of this  
Note is entitled to receive at the TREASURY the sum of ONE POUND  
with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day  
it issued by the Treasurer.

John Black  
James Foreman

Dated at HALIFAX the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
September one thousand Eight  
Hundred & twelve.

Wm. Wallace  
Signed this 4<sup>th</sup> Day of October

NS-1




PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1812

No. 1006

 No. 1006 Province of Nova Scotia  
Treasurers Office


By a Law of this PROVINCE the Bearer of this Note is entitled to receive at the TREASURY the sum of TWO HUNDRED TEN SHILLINGS with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day it issued by the Treasurer.

*John Black*  
*James Foreman*

Dated at HALIFAX the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
September one thousand Eight  
Hundred & twelve  
*Michael Wallace*  
Signed this 4<sup>th</sup> Day of *Feb*

NS-2

No. 463

 No. 463 Province of Nova Scotia  
Treasurers Office

By a Law of this PROVINCE the Bearer of this Note is entitled to receive at the TREASURY the sum of FIVE POUNDS with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day it issued by the Treasurer.

*John Black*  
*James Foreman*

Dated at HALIFAX the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
September one thousand Eight  
Hundred & twelve  
*Michael Wallace*  
Signed this 4<sup>th</sup> Day of *Feb*

NS-3

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1812

No. 1111-1112

No. 7105 Province of Nova Scotia  
Treasurers Office

**12 10**

By a Law of this PROVINCE the Bearer of this Note is entitled to receive at the TREASURY the sum of TWELVE POUNDS TEN with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day it issued by the Treasurer.

Dated at HALIFAX the 10<sup>th</sup> day of September one thousand Eight Hundred & twelve.

*John Blauk*  
Law. Attestation  
*James Foreman*

*Michael Wallman*  
Signed this 10<sup>th</sup> Day of Sept.

NS-4

No. 1111-1112

No. 7106 Province of Nova Scotia  
Treasurers Office

**50**

By a Law of this PROVINCE the Bearer of this Note is entitled to receive at the TREASURY the sum of FIFTY POUNDS with Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day it issued by the Treasurer.

Dated at HALIFAX the 10<sup>th</sup> day of September one thousand Eight Hundred & twelve.

*John Blauk*  
Law. Attestation  
*James Foreman*

*Michael Wallman*  
Signed this 10<sup>th</sup> Day of Sept.

NS-5



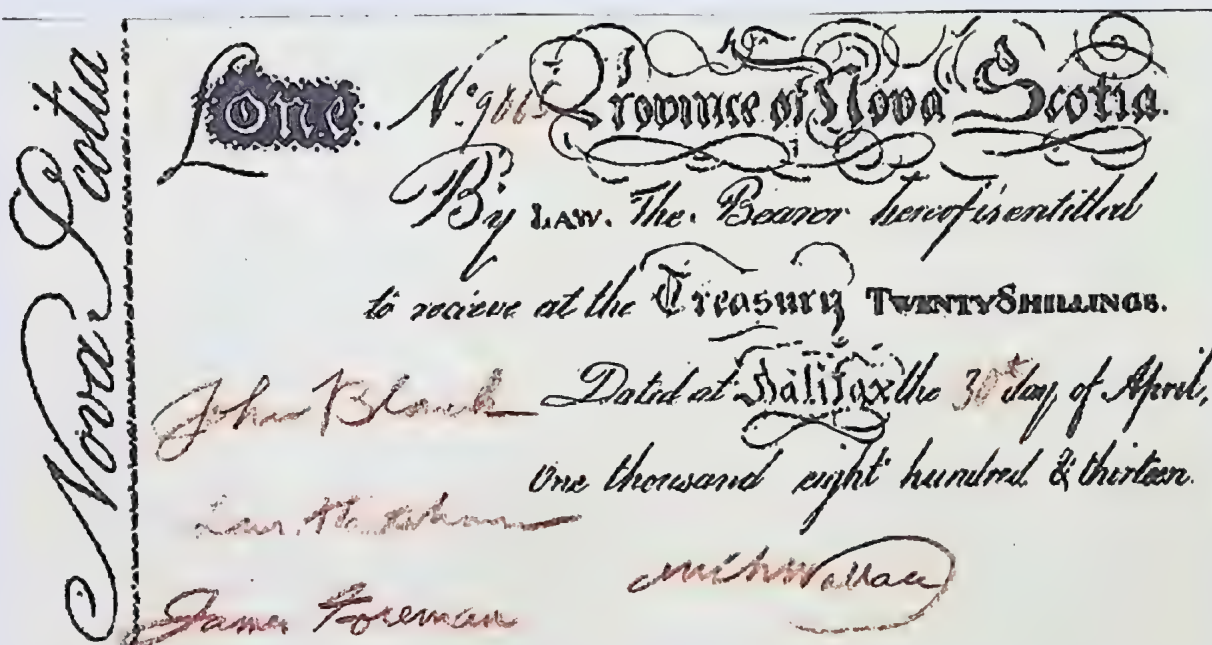
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1813 - 1817

In 1813 the province authorized an issue of 20,000 pounds in 1 and 2 pound notes which did not bear interest and which were used to replace the 1812 interest-bearing notes. In 1817 an issue of 5 pound notes (backdated 1813) was added.

Issued notes bear three signatures at the left and two signatures at the right and are quite rare. Reprints are known.



14,000 notes printed.

NS-6

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1813 - 1817

Nova Scotia

L TWO N: 741 Province of Nova Scotia

By LAW. The Bearer hereof is entitled  
to receive at the Treasury FORTY SHILLINGS.

John Black Dated at Halifax the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April,  
1813 One thousand eight hundred & thirteen.

James Foreman Michael Wallace

3,000 notes printed.

NS-7

Nova Scotia

L FIVE N: 519 Province of Nova Scotia

By LAW. The Bearer hereof is entitled  
to receive at the Treasury FIVE POUNDS.

John Black Dated at Halifax the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April,  
1813 One thousand eight hundred & thirteen.

James Foreman Michael Wallace

1,000 notes printed.

NS-8

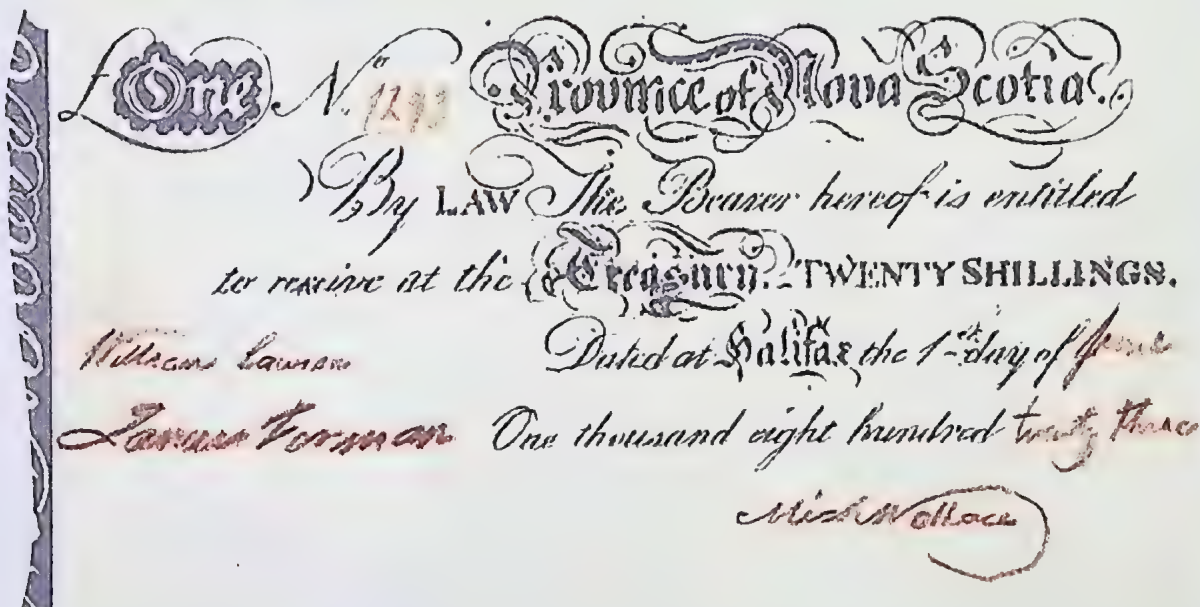


PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

'1817 - 1823

In 1818 an issue of 15,000 pounds worth of 1, 2, and 5 pound notes was authorized, although the notes were dated 20 April 1817. In 1819 another 10,000 pounds was authorized, then in 1820 another 20,000 pounds, and finally in 1823 yet another 5,000 pounds, thus the issue finally totalled 50,000 pounds. All these notes were printed in Boston and bear various dates from 1817 through 1823. Issued notes bear two signatures at the left and one at the right and are quite rare.



NS-9



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

"1817" - 1823

**Two** N<sup>o</sup> 47 Province of Nova Scotia.

By LAW The Bearer hereof is entitled  
to receive at the **Treasury** FORTY SHILLINGS.

*William Landon* Dated at Halifax the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of June

*Landon Forman* One thousand eight hundred twenty three  
*Wm Landon*

NS-10

**Five** N<sup>o</sup> 183 Province of Nova Scotia.

By LAW The Bearer hereof is entitled  
to receive at the **Treasury** FIVE POUNDS.

*William Landon* Dated at Halifax the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of June

*Landon Forman* One thousand eight hundred twenty three  
*Wm Landon*

NS-11



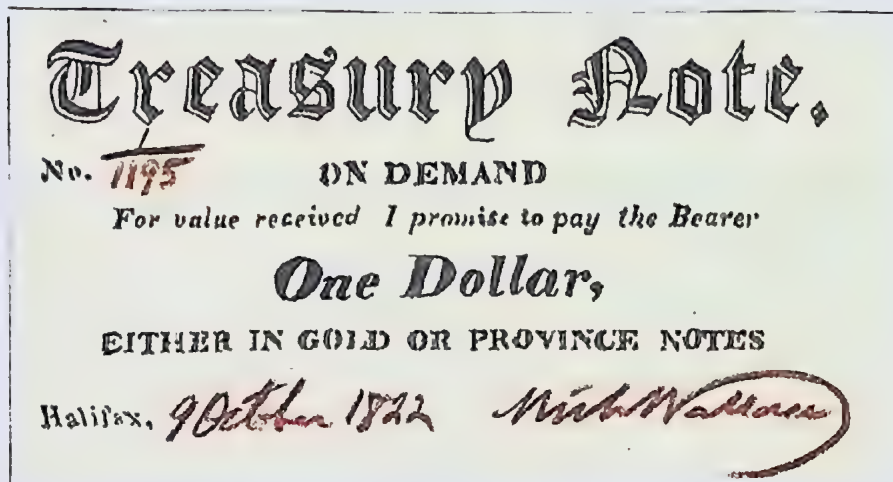
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

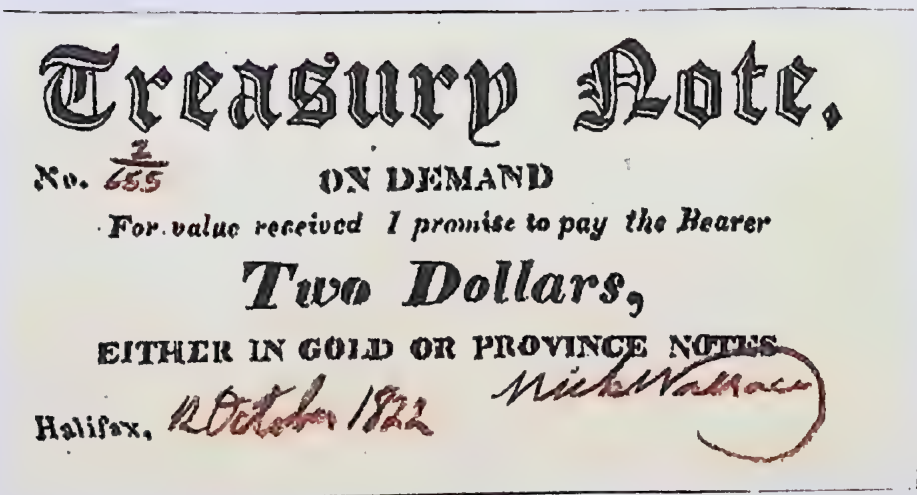
1821

An Act of 1821 authorized an issue of 1 and 2 dollar notes up to a total value of 8,000 pounds (equal to 32,000 dollars at the 4:1 exchange rate). Genuine issued notes bear just the one signature, of Mich. Wallace, and are rare.

Notes dated 5 September 1820 are counterfeits.



NS-12



NS-13

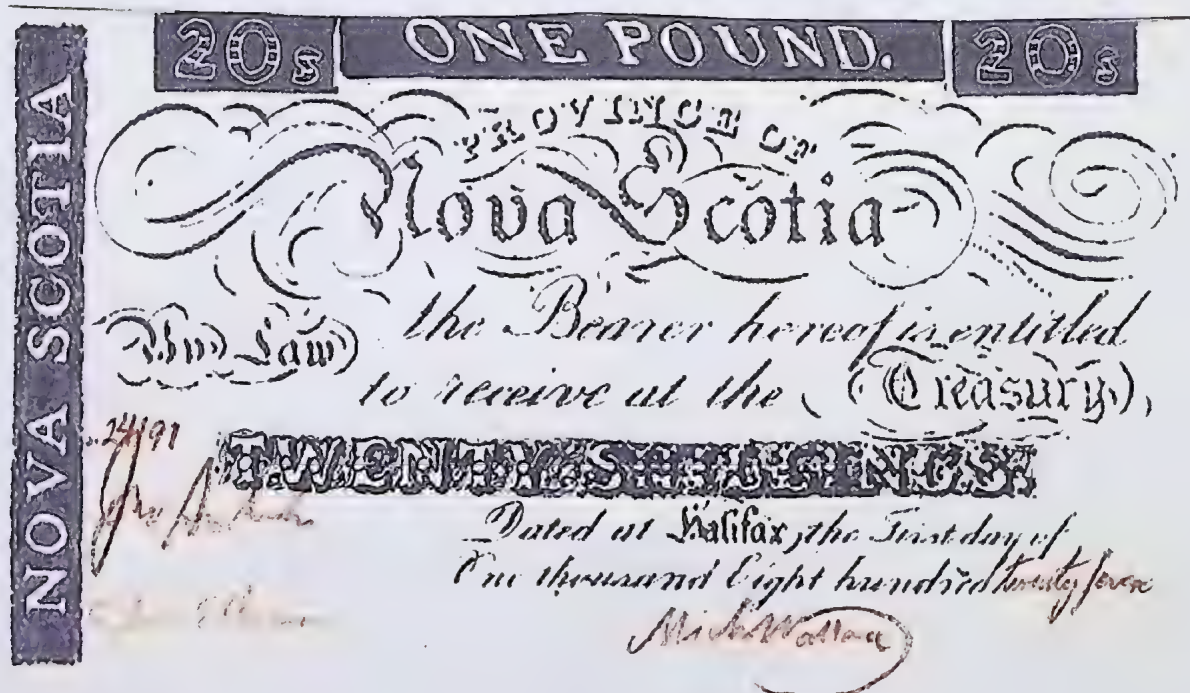
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1824 - ca. 1832

In 1824 the 1 and 2 pound printing plates were sent from the printer in Boston, Massachusetts, to a new printer in Liverpool, England. The 5 pound plate had somehow been lost, so a new one had to be made at Liverpool. The notes were printed in England, then delivered to Nova Scotia and issued from 1824 to about 1832. An issue of 10 shilling notes was added in 1829 and 5 shilling notes in 1832.

Issued notes bear two signatures at left and one at right, and are rare.



40,000 notes printed 1824 -

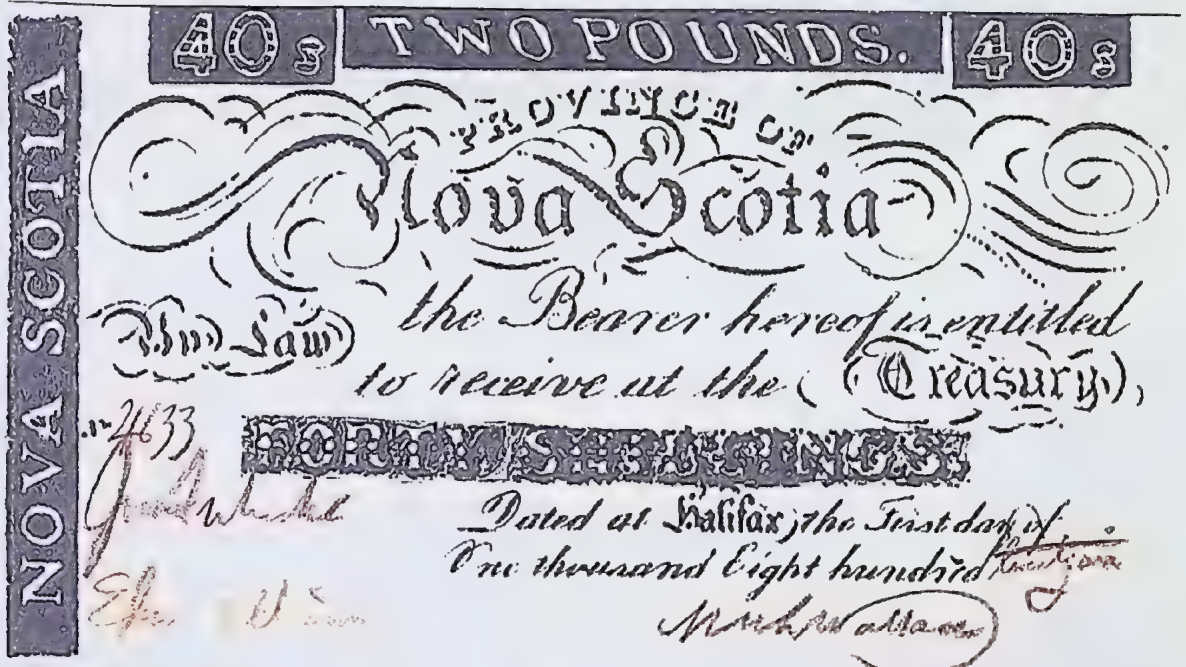
NS-16



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

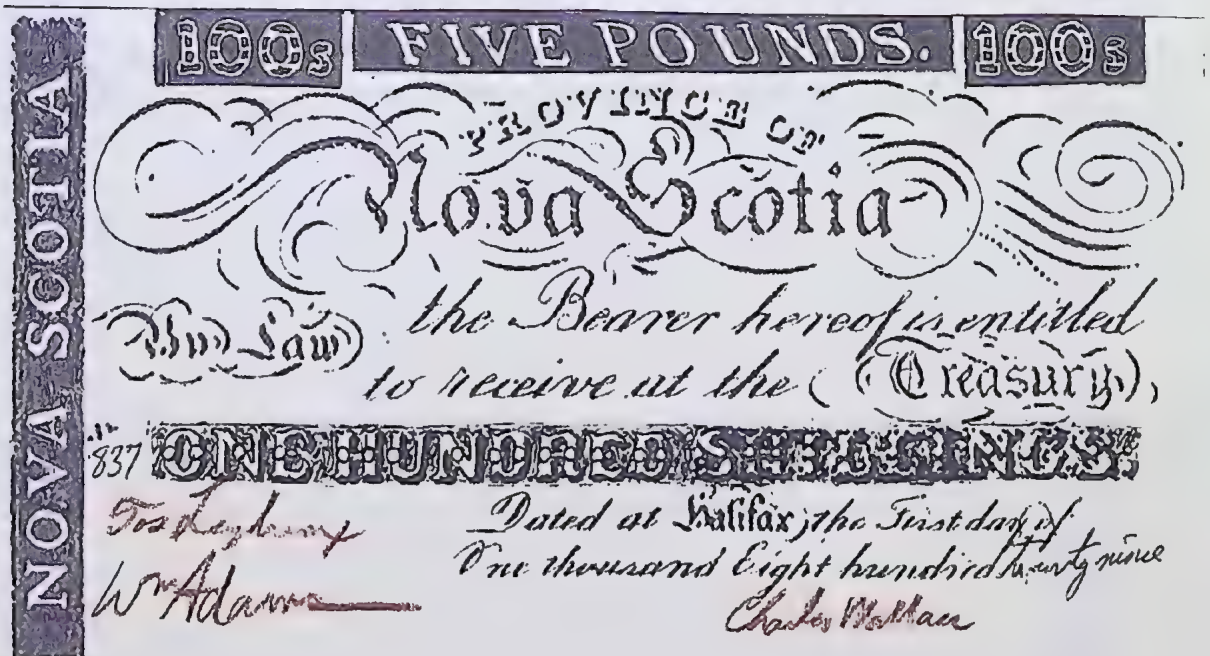
TREASURY NOTES

1824 - ca. 1832



15,000 notes printed 1824 -

NS-17



2,000 notes printed 1824 -

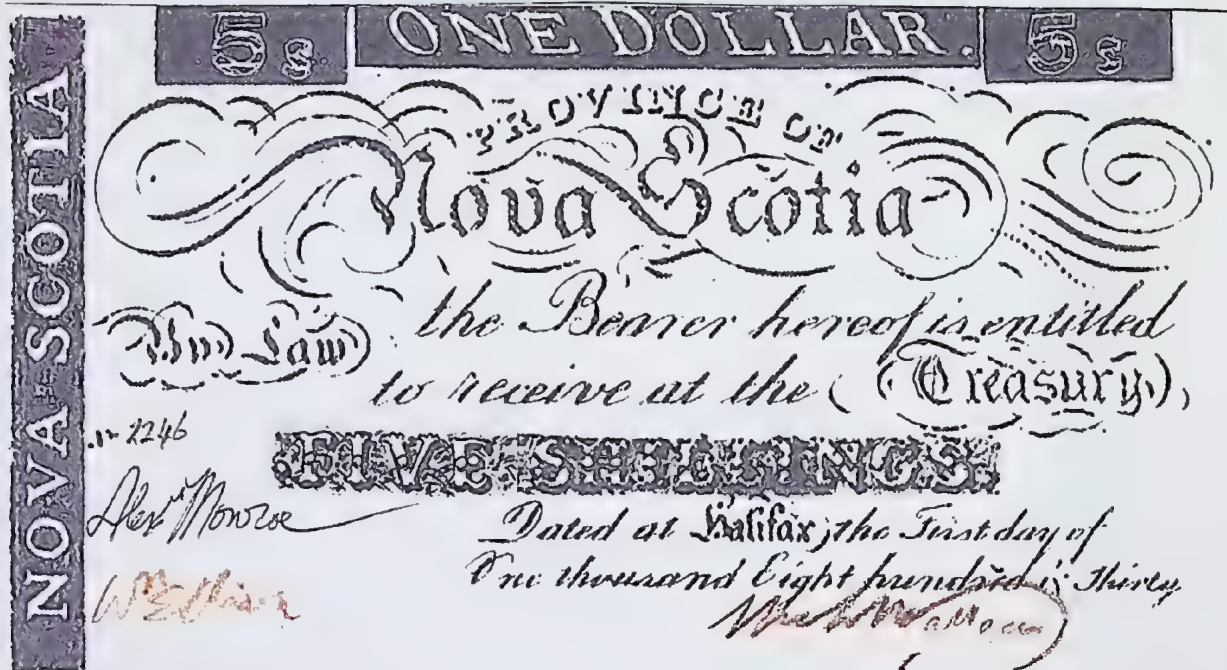
NS-18



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

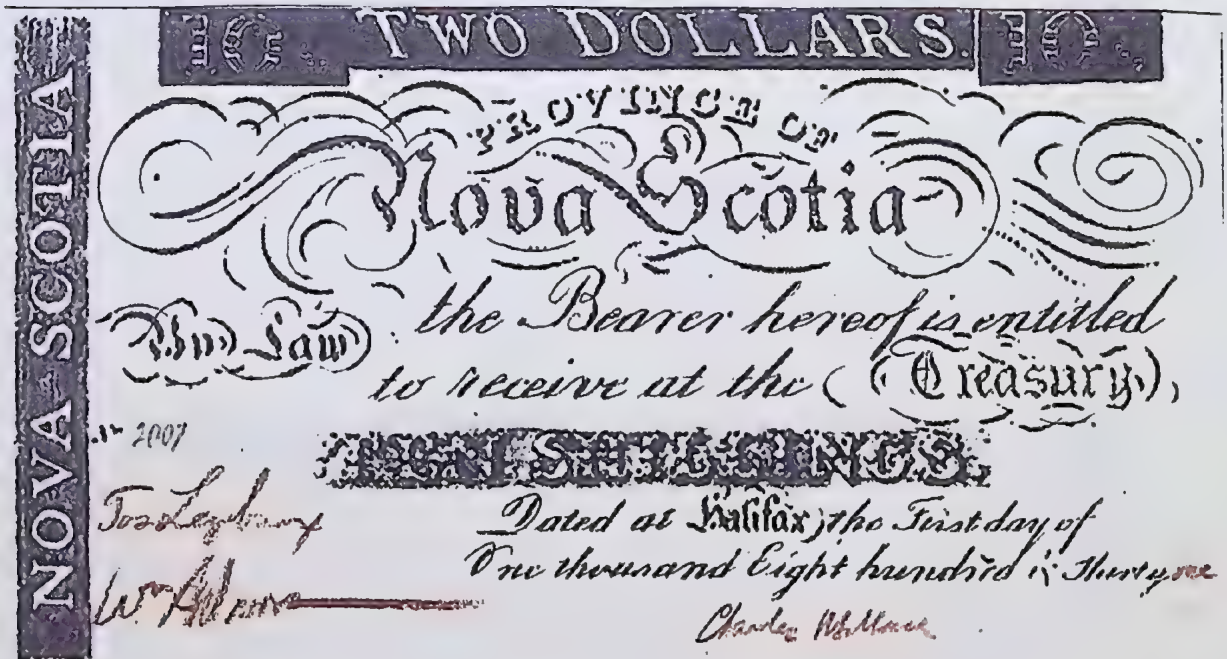
TREASURY NOTES

1829 - ca. 1832



3,900 notes printed 1830 - 1832.

NS-14



3,000 notes printed 1829 - 1832.

NS-15



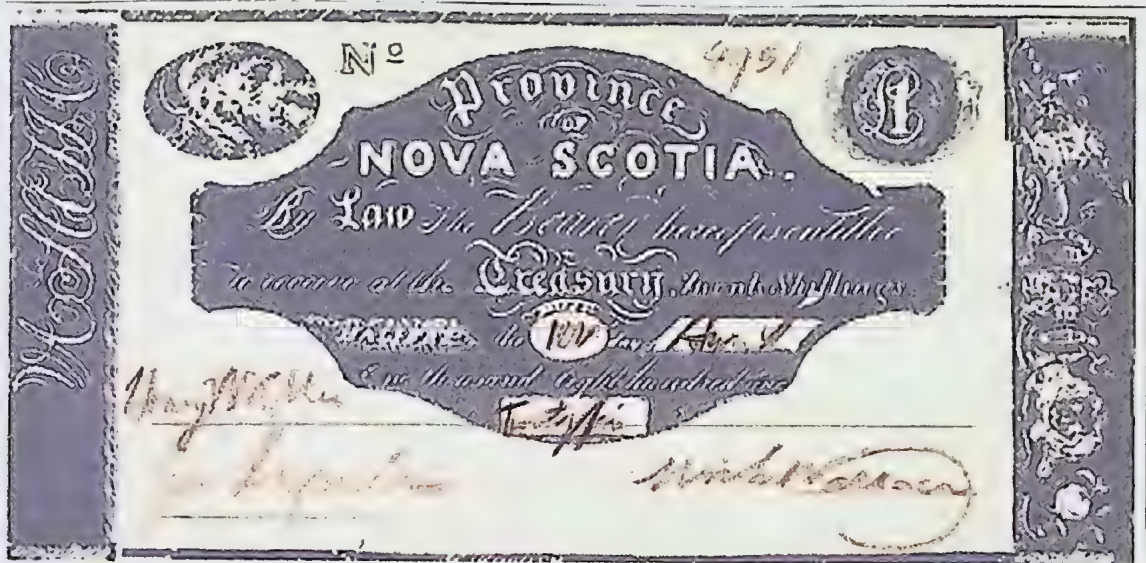
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1825, 1828 - 1832

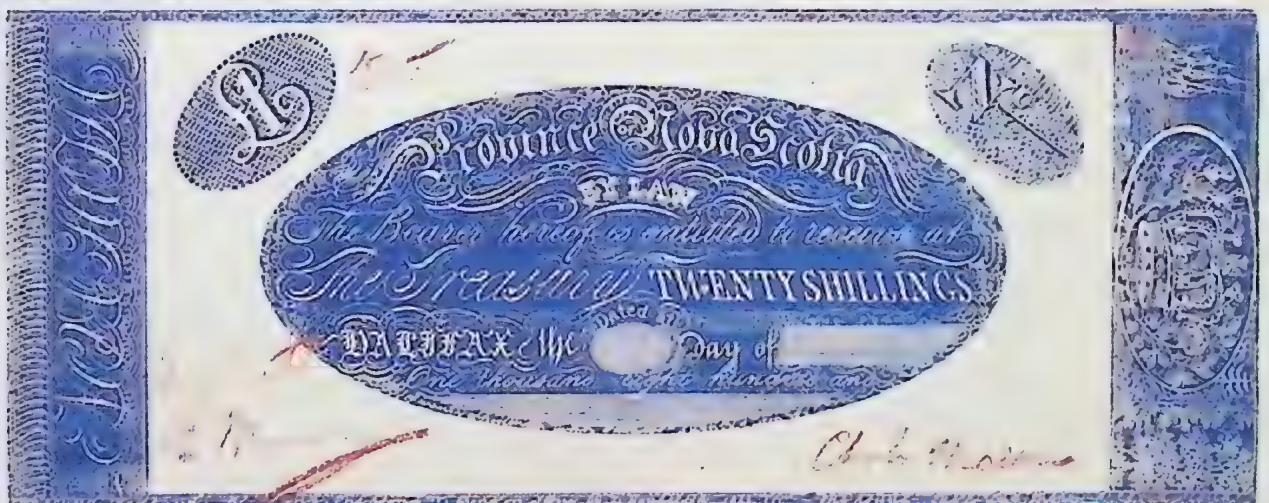
These 1 pound notes were printed in New York and issued first in 1825 and then again from 1828 through to about 1832, i.e. at about the same time as the 1, 2, and 5 pound Liverpool printed notes. These notes bear various dates in 1825, 1829, or 1832.

Issued notes bear two or sometimes three signatures at left and one at right, and all are rare.



Printed in black only.

NS-19



Printed in black or in dark blue.

NS-20

1838

There was also an issue of 8,000 pounds worth of 1 pound notes printed in New York and dated 1838, but no image is available.



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1846 - 1854

Beginning in 1846 all the previous Treasury Notes were withdrawn and replaced by new 1 pound notes printed in England. The earlier notes had their dates and serial numbers handwritten, but the later notes became the first provincial notes to have their date engraved on the plate and their serial numbers applied by a numbering machine.

Issued notes bore two signatures at left and one at right, with various dates in 1846, 1848, 1853, and 1854.



60,000 notes printed (both types).

NS-22 a, b



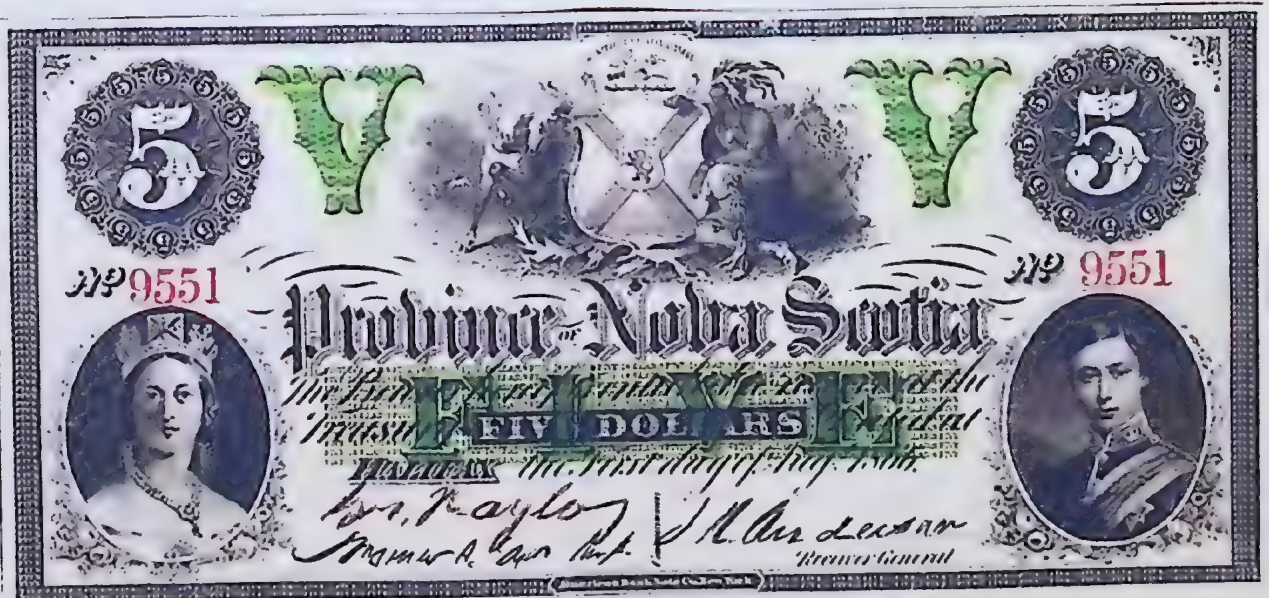
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

TREASURY NOTES

1861 - 1867

In 1860 Nova Scotia switched from the sterling system (pounds and shilling) to the decimal system (dollars and cents), with one pound being equivalent to four dollars, and then issued (1861) a five dollar note (printed in New York) to be used for redemption of the outstanding \$622,458 worth of pound notes.

After Nova Scotia joined in the new confederation of Canada in July 1867 the provincial notes were withdrawn and replaced by Province of Canada notes.







*Appendix B*

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**(formerly ISLAND OF ST. JOHN)**

**1790 - 1873**





## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

This island province had originally been a part of the province of Nova Scotia until 1769 and was known then as the Island of St. John. On 20 November 1790 the General Assembly authorized the issuance of currency notes in denominations of 1 to 40 shillings (= 2 pounds sterling) to a total amount of 500 pounds sterling. Although the notes do not so state, the plan was for them all to be redeemed after three years.

In 1799 the name of the province was changed to Prince Edward Island in honor of Edward, duke of Kent, then commander of the army in British North America. In 1825 the legislature authorized an issue of 5000 pounds sterling worth of currency notes in denominations of 10 shillings (1/2 pound) and 1, 2, and 5 pound notes. In later years the limit of this issue was increased to an eventual total of 13,000 pounds until withdrawal of these notes began in 1835. No note of this issue is now known.

Beginning in 1848 there was another issue of Treasury Notes from 5 shillings to 5 pounds, and many of these were used to redeem the old 1825-1834 notes. These Treasury Notes later bore various dates in 1855, 1858, 1866, 1868, and 1870.

On 1 September 1864 the provincial capital, Charlotte Town, was the site of a meeting of representatives of the three maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) to discuss a possible confederation, and six weeks later a conference in the city of Quebec did result in the decision of four provinces to form a Canadian confederation. But Prince Edward Island declined to become a part of the new Dominion of Canada, which came into existence on 1 July 1867.

Prince Edward Island was the last province to switch from the sterling (shillings and pounds) system to the decimal (dollars) system. The government finally made the change in 1871, and in the following year it began issuing new \$10 and \$20 notes to replace the outstanding sterling Treasury Notes. The five chartered banks in the province also made the change to decimal currency.

However, by 1873 the government was in deep financial trouble and so had to join the Canada confederation to avoid bankruptcy. Only a few of the 1872 dollar notes had been issued before they were all promptly recalled to be replaced by the Dominion of Canada 1870 currency.

# ISLAND OF ST. JOHN

## TREASURY NOTES

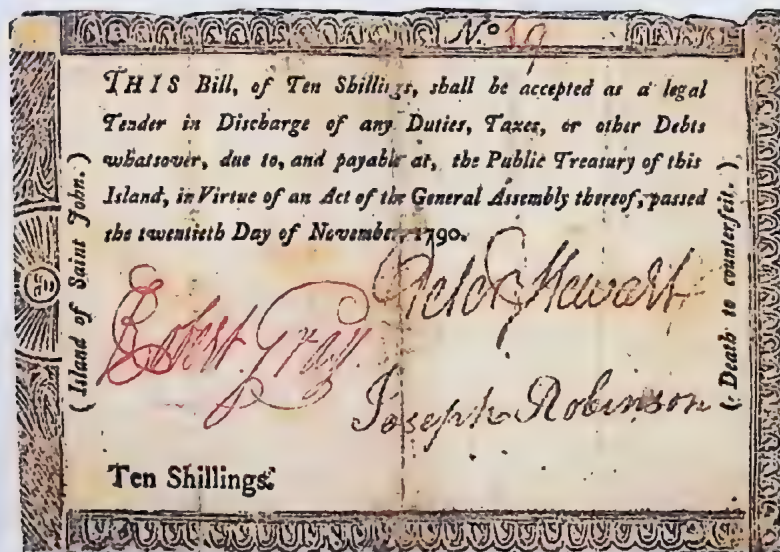
1790

These notes dated 20 November 1790 were issued in the following seven denominations:

1 shilling	500 notes printed	PEI-1
1 shilling 3 pence	480 notes printed	PEI-2
2 shillings 6 pence	480 notes printed	PEI-3 (below)
5 shillings	500 notes printed	PEI-4
10 shillings	100 notes printed	PEI-5
20 shillings (1 pound)	110 notes printed	PEI-6
40 shillings (2 pounds)	50 notes printed	PEI-7

Although the text does not so state, it was the intention of the provincial government to redeem all these notes after three years.

It is presumed that all the designs were similar. All issued notes bore one signature at left and two at right.



480 notes printed.

PEI-5

1825 - 1834

In 1825 there was an issue of 5,000 pounds worth of Treasury Notes in denominations from 10 shillings to 5 pounds, intended for redemption after three years but actually allowed to circulate much longer. An additional 3,000 pounds was authorized and issued in 1830 and another 3,000 pounds in 1831, then yet another 5,000 pounds in 1833; these latter issues also included 5 shilling notes. However, the excessive circulation of paper currency inevitably caused it to become devalued against sterling.

Issued notes bore the signatures of three treasury commissioners. However, no surviving note is known and no image is available.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TREASURY NOTES

1848 - 1870

By 1848 the economy was sufficiently prosperous to allow a new issue of currency to redeem the Treasury notes of 1825-1834 (of which no note is known). These new notes were printed in New York with dates in 1848, 1855, 1858, 1866, 1868, and 1870.

Issued notes bore one signature at left and three signatures at right. Uncancelled notes are extremely rare.



PEI-13



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TREASURY NOTES

1848 - 1870



PEI-14



PEI-15



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TREASURY NOTES

1848 - 1870



PEI-16

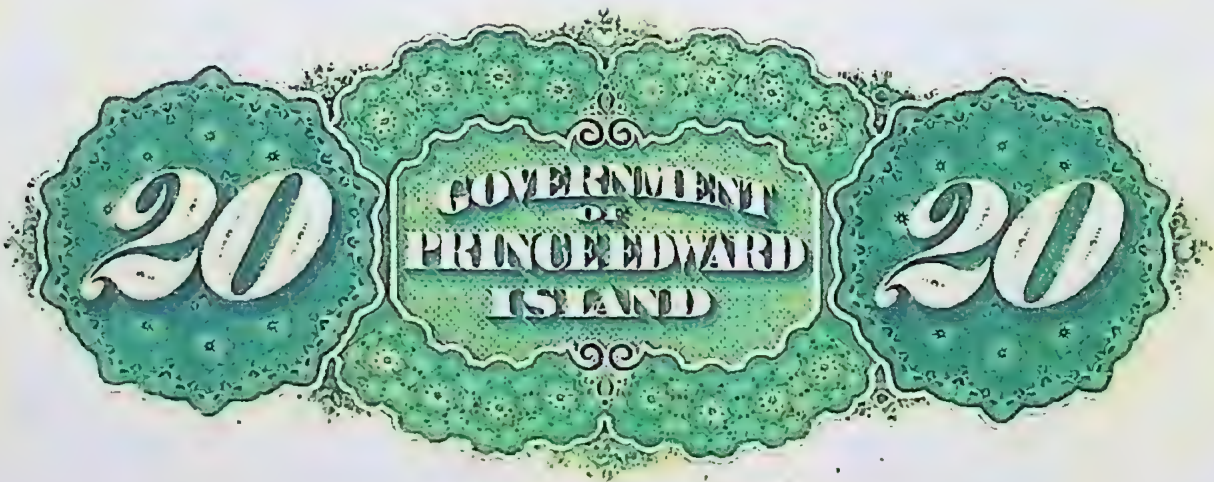


PEI-17

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TREASURY NOTES

1872



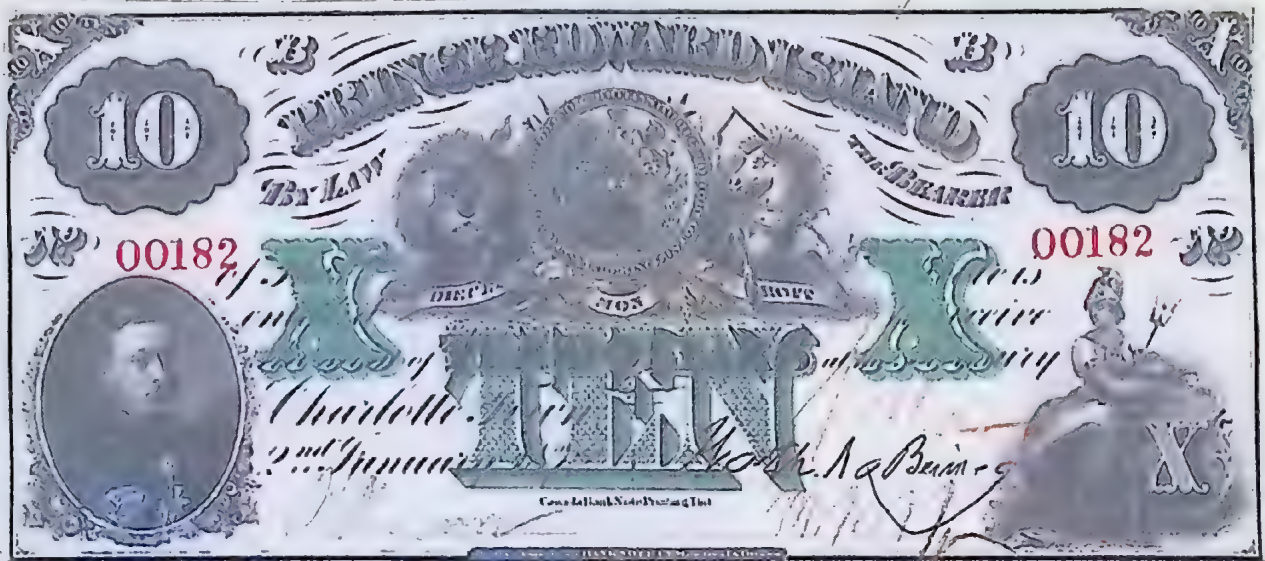


# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## TREASURY NOTES

1872

Prince Edward Island finally adopted the decimal (dollar) system in 1871 (the last province to do so), and in 1872 the treasury issued new 10 and 20 dollar notes to replace the circulating pounds and shillings notes. But only a few of these dollar notes had been issued when in 1873 the island joined the confederation of Canada and so began using Dominion of Canada 1870 notes.



PEI-18



PEI-19





*Appendix C*

GOVERNMENT OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND

1850 - 1949

## GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The first paper money issued in Newfoundland were Treasury Notes issued by the Newfoundland Savings Bank in 1834. These were interest-bearing notes issued in the denominations of 25, 50, and 100 pounds sterling, much too high for convenient use in everyday commerce, and all the notes were redeemed and destroyed by 1836. Then in 1846 there was a second issue of interest-bearing notes, this time in the slightly lower but still inconvenient denominations of 10, 25, and 50 pounds sterling, and not a single one of these notes has survived either.

In 1850 the Island of Newfoundland authorized the issuance of notes which were of low denominations and payable to the bearer, thus suitable for convenient use in trade. Notes were authorized in denominations of 1, 5, and 10 pounds, but the only circulated notes known are 1 pound notes. There were also Treasury Acts in 1851 and 1855 which could have authorized notes with those dates, but no such notes are known.

Newfoundland was involved in the 1864-1869 discussions among Canada West, Canada East, and the other maritime provinces concerning possible confederation, but when Canada West (later Ontario), Canada East (later Quebec), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia did confederate to form the Dominion of Canada in July 1867, Newfoundland declined to join and so remained an independent province.

Almost all the banknotes then circulating in Newfoundland came from its two banks, The Union Bank of Newfoundland, founded in 1857, and the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, founded in 1857. But the poor economic conditions in Newfoundland caused both these banks to fail in 1894, and the government assumed responsibility for the redemption of the notes of both banks.

From 1901 through 1909 the Newfoundland Department of Public Works issued "Government Cash Notes" from 40 cents to \$5 to pay for the materials and labor for building and maintaining roads. A laborer was paid 20 cents per hour, and his road superintendent had to counter-sign each note each note to make it negotiable. The worker could then cash the note at the Bank of Montreal branch in St. John's, which was then the official bank for the Newfoundland government. These notes were not then reissued, so did not function much as a circulating medium of exchange. In 1910 the Cash Notes were also made available for payments for welfare payments and for maintenance and construction of marine projects as well as roads; a new series of multicolored notes with double dates was issued from 1910-11 through 1913-14; (there was a minor design in the notes of 1911-12 and later). These notes were also not reissued after their redemption.

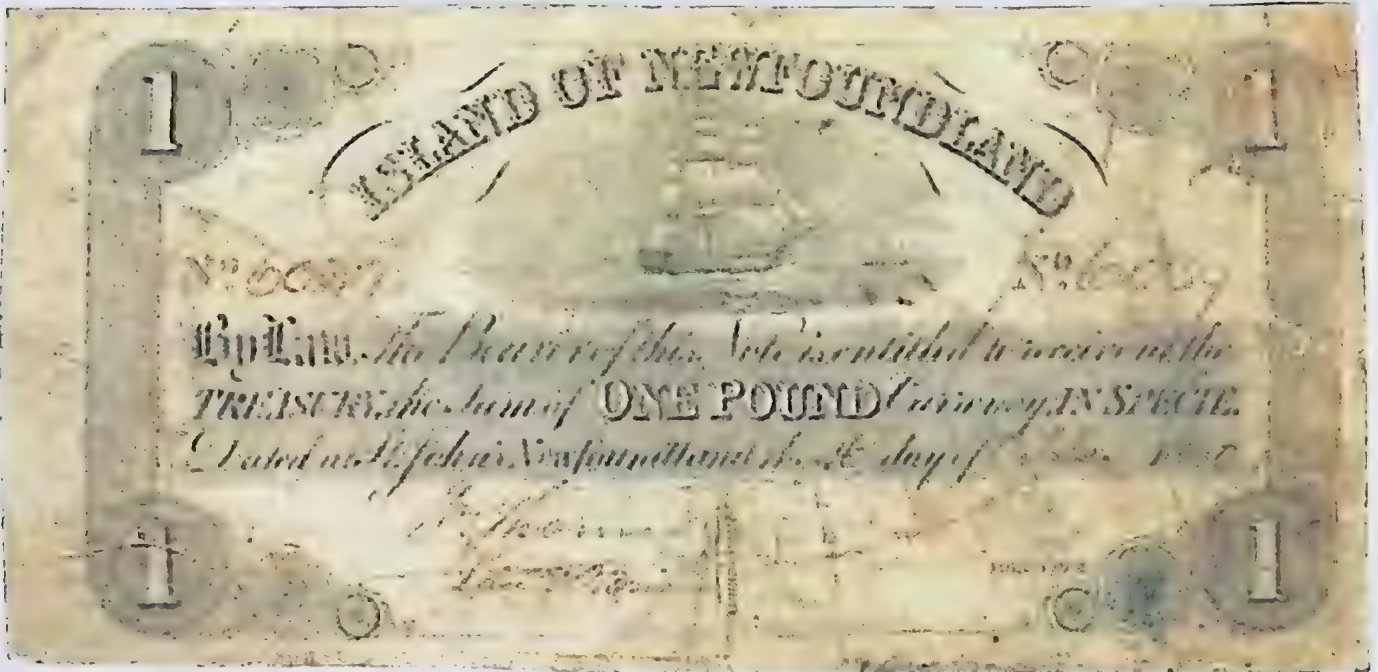
The continuing withdrawal (i.e. failure of reissuance) of the Cash Notes eventually caused a shortage of silver coin, so in 1920 the Government of Newfoundland issued \$1 and \$2 notes. These notes circulated until they were withdrawn and destroyed in 1939; only \$18,296 worth of these notes remained outstanding.

Thereafter there were no more issues of paper money specifically for Newfoundland. After holding out for 84 years, Newfoundland finally joined the Canadian confederation on 31 March 1949 and thereafter used Bank of Canada banknotes.



ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1850



16,076 notes authorized.

Remainders are known, bearing either no signatures or two signatures. (An issued note should have three signatures).

NF-1



Number authorized unknown.

Only a single proof is known.

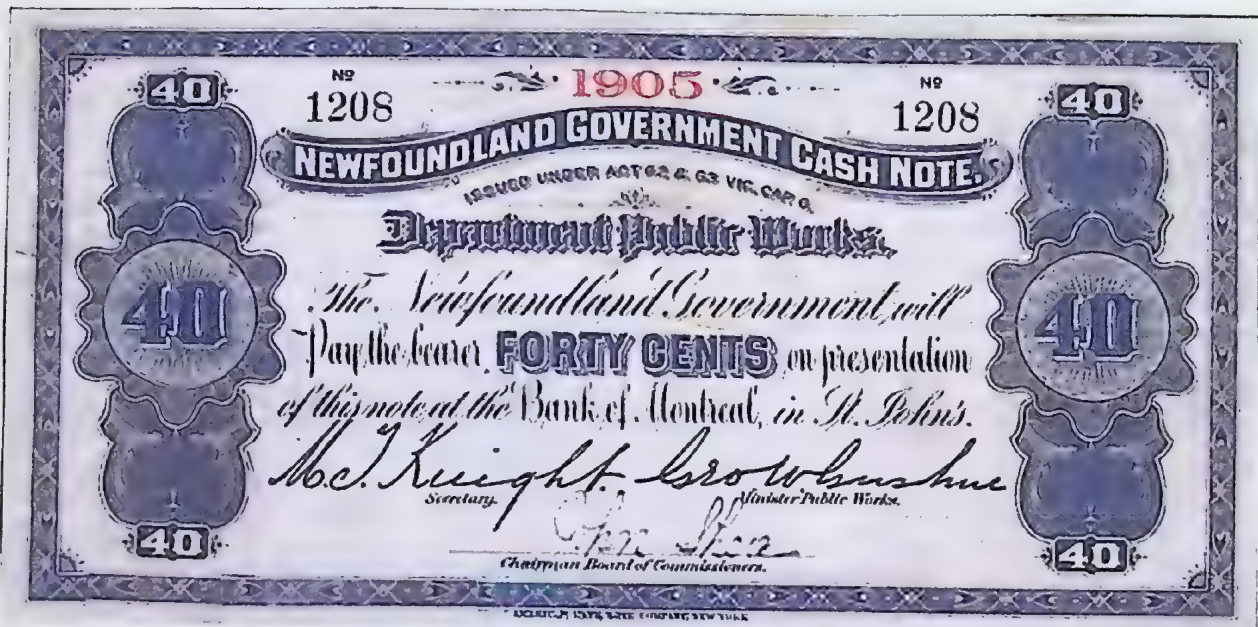
NF-1a

A 10 pound note was also authorized but apparently none were printed.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1901 - 1909

These earlier Cash Notes have blank reverses.



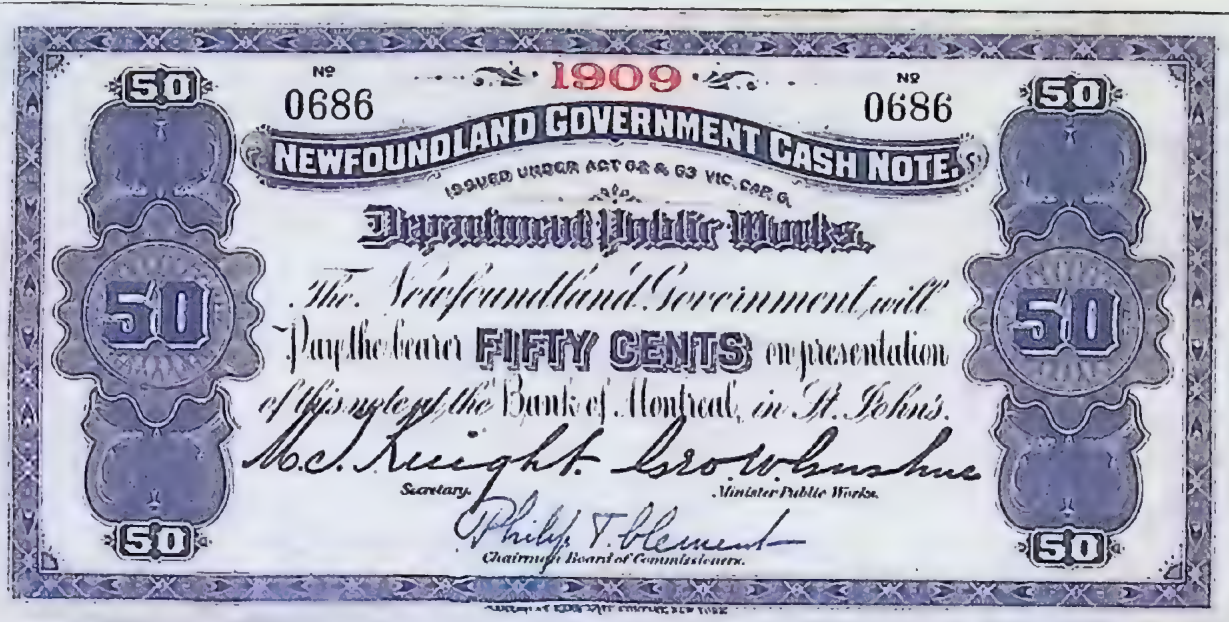
83,690 notes printed (mostly 1901 or 1902).

NF-2 a-i



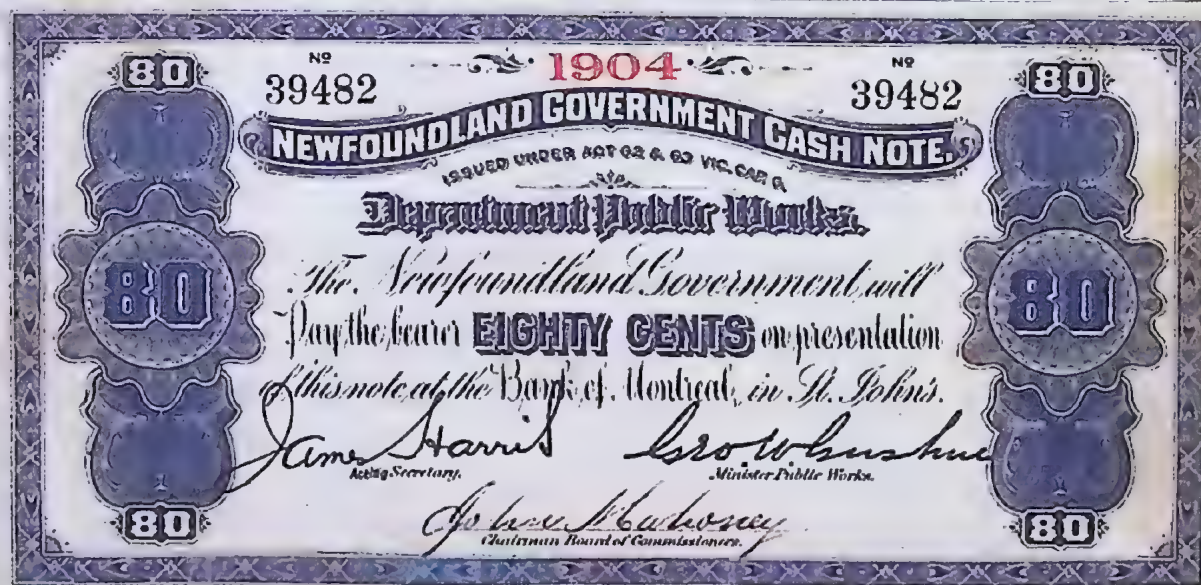
NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1901 - 1909



90,955 notes printed (mostly 1901 or 1902).

NF-3 a-1



260,790 notes printed (mostly 1901 or 1902).

NF-4 a-1

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1901 - 1909



484,492 notes printed.

NF-5 a-i



NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

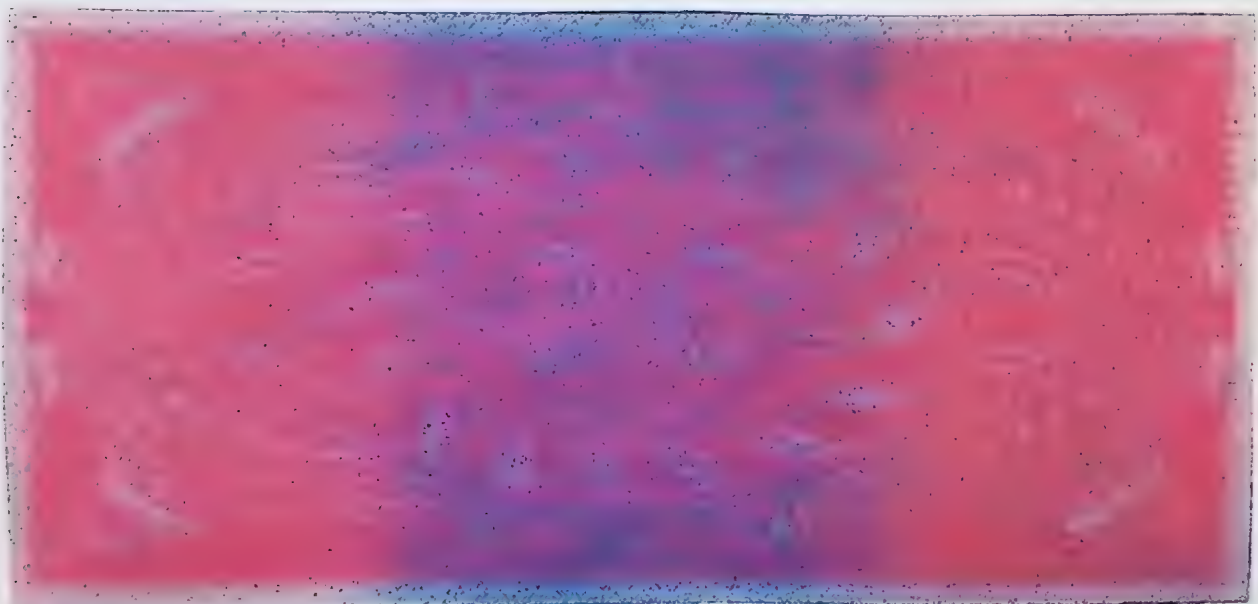
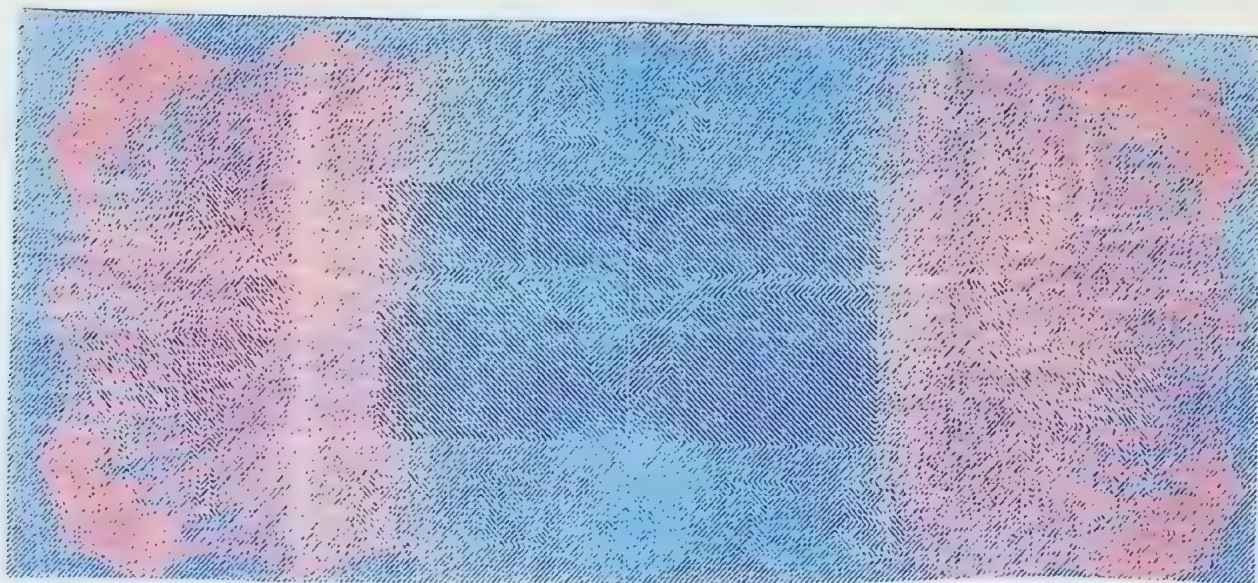
CASH NOTES 1901 - 1909



122,400 notes printed (mostly 1906, 1907, 1908).

NF-6 a-1

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT  
CASH NOTES 1910-11 to 1913-14





NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1910-1911 to 1913-14



50,750 notes printed.

NF-7 a-d



128,950 notes printed.

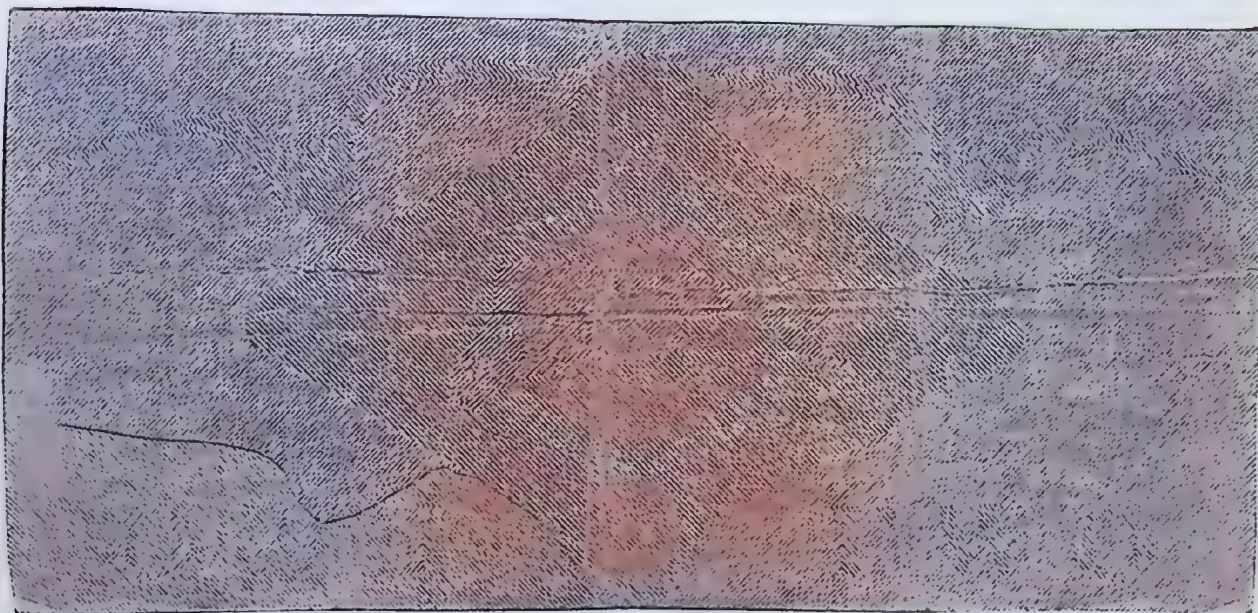
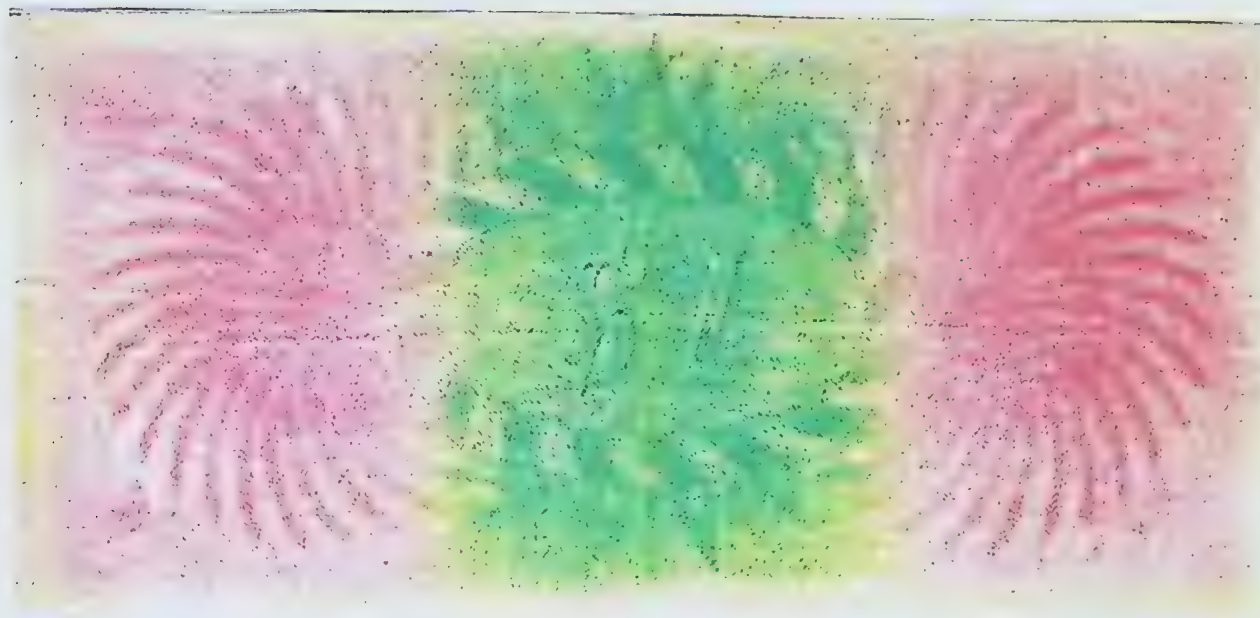
NF-8 a-d





NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1910-11 to 1913-14





NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1910-11 to 1913-14



344,700 notes printed.

NF-9 a-d



80,500 notes printed.

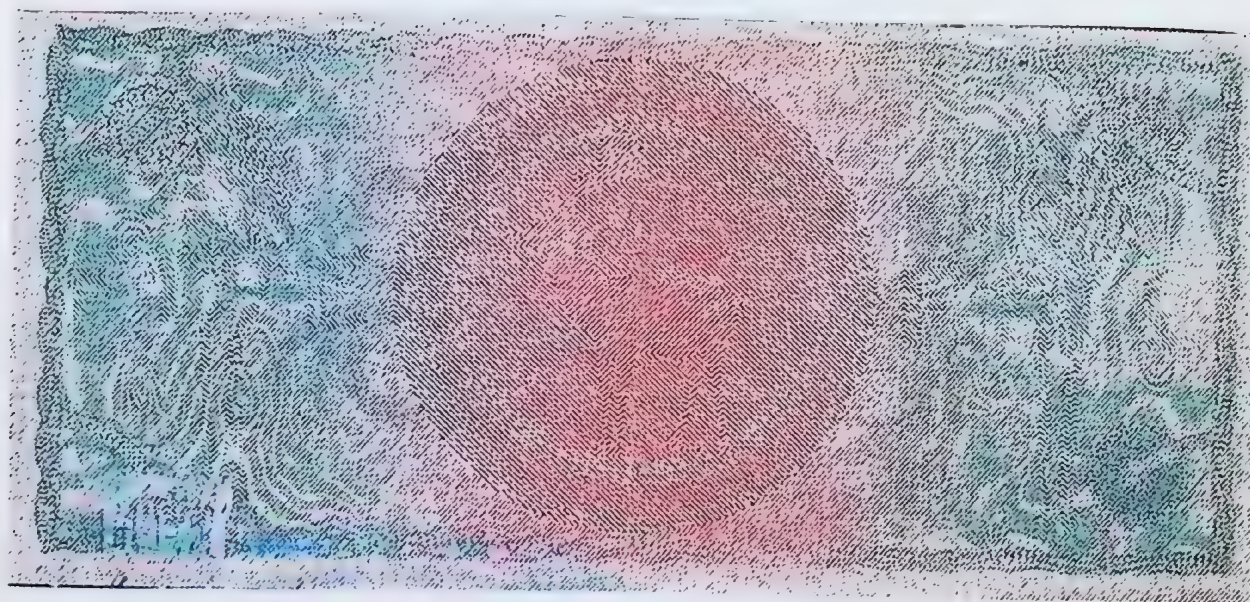
NF-10 a-d





NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1910-11 to 1913-14





NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

CASH NOTES 1910-11 to 1913-14

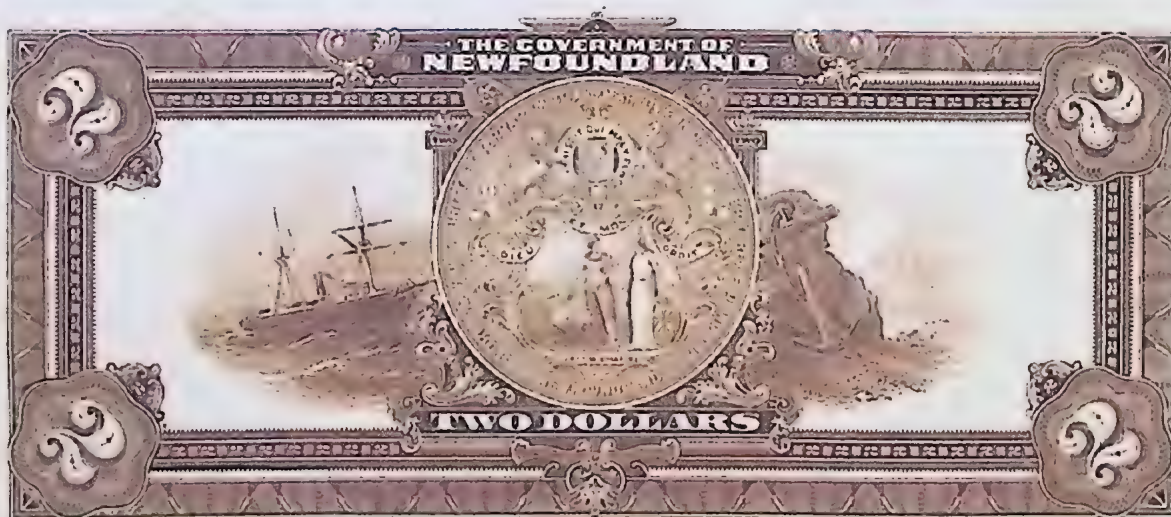


113,600 notes printed.

NF-11 a-d

GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1920





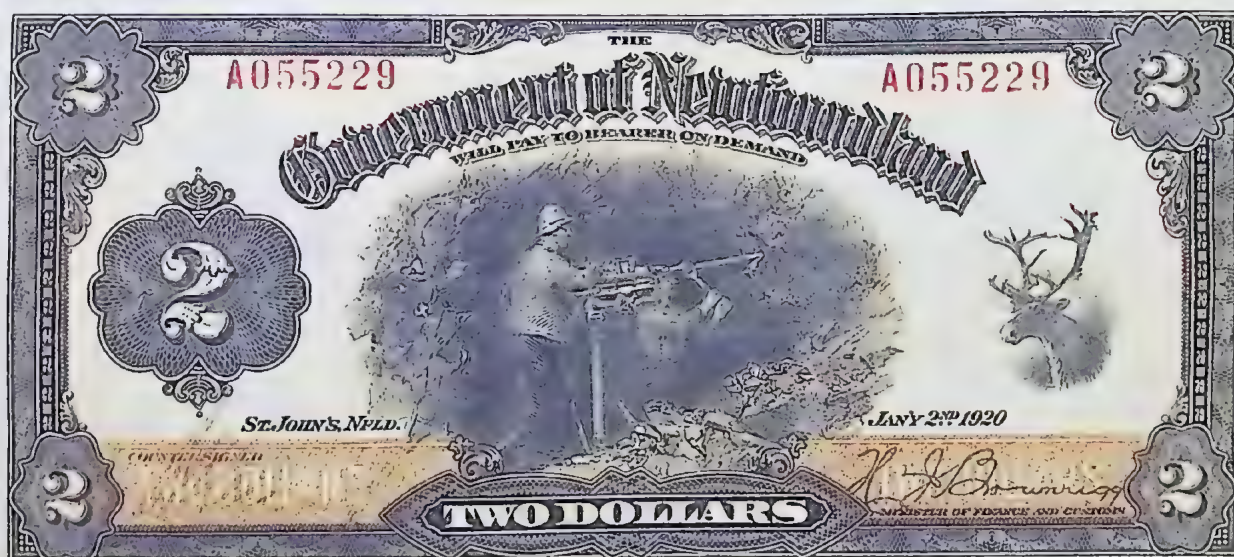
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1920



600,000 notes printed; 400,000 issued.

NF-12



300,000 notes printed; 260,000 issued.

NF-13

These notes were recalled and destroyed in 1939.

Newfoundland became a province of Canada in March 1949.





*Appendix D*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1936





PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
PROSPERITY CERTIFICATE
















1936

The prairie province now known as Alberta had been a district of the Northwest Territories since 1875, and in 1882 it got its own legislature. Finally in 1905 it was enlarged and admitted as a province of Canada.

In 1936 the province was hard pressed for cash, so the government authorized the issuance of \$2,000,000 worth of "Prosperity Certificates" to be used as a temporary circulating currency. The certificates were to be issued in 25¢, \$1, and \$2 denominations, but only the \$1's were ever printed. To keep the certificate valid whoever happened to hold it each Wednesday had to paste a green 1¢ stamp on the back (and hope it would not fall off); the certificate would be redeemable for cash after two years *only* if it bore 104 weekly stamps on the back. One source says 250,000 certificates were printed, while another says there were 357,680 certificates issued; both sources agree that all but 19,639 certificates were eventually redeemed by the provincial treasurer for cash.



A-1

								OCT 7. 1936							
				DEC 23. 1936	DEC. 30. 1936	JAN. 6. 1937	JAN. 13. 1937	JAN. 20. 1937	JAN. 27. 1937	FEB. 3. 1937	FEB. 10. 1937	FEB. 17. 1937	FEB. 24. 1937	FEB. 3. 1937	MAR. 10. 1937
MAR. 10. 1937	MAR. 17. 1937	MAR. 24. 1937	MAR. 31. 1937	APRIL 7. 1937	APRIL 14. 1937	APRIL 21. 1937	APRIL 28. 1937	MAY 5. 1937	MAY 12. 1937	MAY 19. 1937	MAY 26. 1937	JUNE 2. 1937	JUNE 9. 1937	JUNE 16. 1937	JUNE 23. 1937
JUNE 30. 1937	JULY 7. 1937	JULY 14. 1937	JULY 21. 1937	JULY 28. 1937	AUG. 4. 1937	AUG. 11. 1937	AUG. 18. 1937	AUG. 25. 1937	SEPT. 1. 1937	SEPT. 8. 1937	SEPT. 15. 1937	SEPT. 22. 1937	SEPT. 29. 1937	SEPT. 6. 1938	SEPT. 13. 1938
OCT. 6. 1937	OCT. 13. 1937	OCT. 20. 1937	OCT. 27. 1937	NOV. 3. 1937	NOV. 10. 1937	NOV. 17. 1937	NOV. 24. 1937	DEC. 1. 1937	DEC. 8. 1937	DEC. 15. 1937	DEC. 22. 1937	DEC. 29. 1937	JAN. 5. 1938	JAN. 12. 1938	JAN. 19. 1938
JAN. 26. 1938	JAN. 26. 1938	FEB. 2. 1938	FEB. 9. 1938	FEB. 16. 1938	FEB. 23. 1938	MAR. 2. 1938	MAR. 9. 1938	MAR. 16. 1938	MAR. 23. 1938	MAR. 30. 1938	APRIL 6. 1938	APRIL 13. 1938	APRIL 20. 1938	APRIL 27. 1938	APRIL 4. 1938
MAY 11. 1938	MAY 18. 1938	MAY 25. 1938	JUNE 1. 1938	JUNE 8. 1938	JUNE 15. 1938	JUNE 22. 1938	JUNE 29. 1938	JULY 6. 1938	JULY 13. 1938	JULY 20. 1938	JULY 27. 1938	AUG. 3. 1938			





*Appendix E*

**Serial Numbers**

Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS

Currency notes which happen to have very low serial numbers have always been especially desirable to collectors. Such notes are much scarcer among the Dominion notes than the later Bank of Canada notes, partly because the Dominion notes were printed in smaller quantities and partly because fewer of them have survived the rigors of time.





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS



Serial number 1 replacement notes are apparently extremely rare, with perhaps two known.





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS



Appendix E: Serial Numbers  
VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS



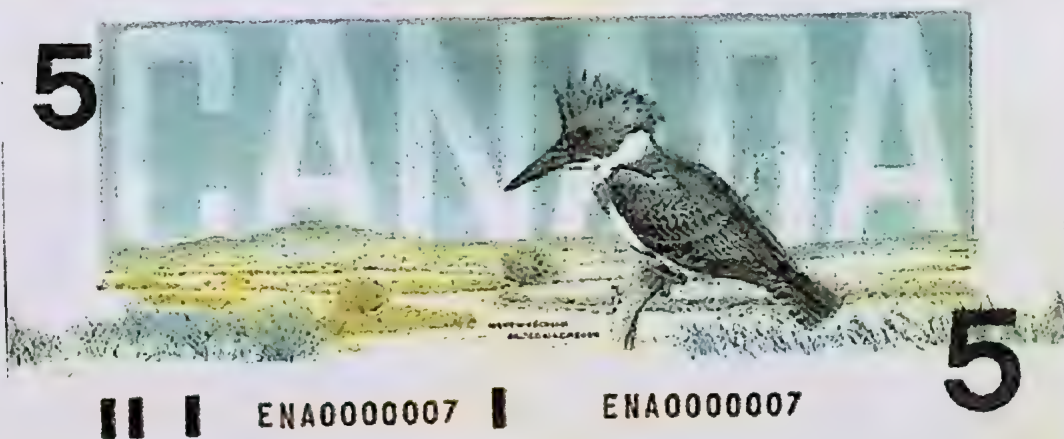
Appendix E: Serial Numbers  
VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LOW SERIAL NUMBERS

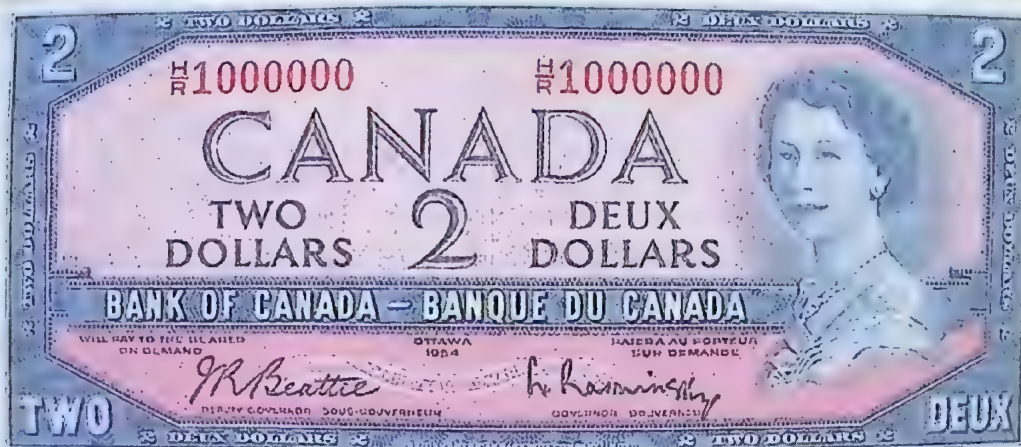




Appendix E: Serial Numbers

EVEN MILLION SERIAL NUMBERS

These "even million" serial numbers are also considered desirable by collectors.





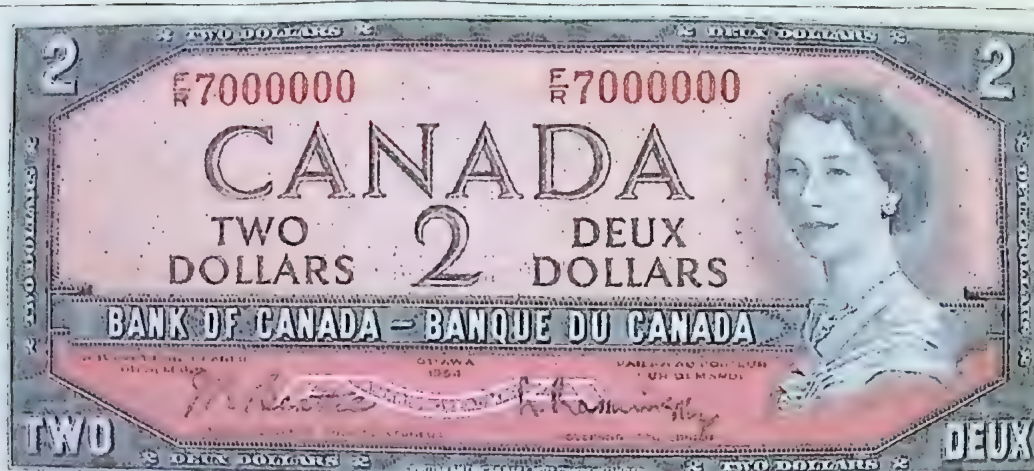
Appendix E: Serial Numbers  
EVEN MILLION SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

EVEN MILLION SERIAL NUMBERS



See page E19 for a 10000000 note.

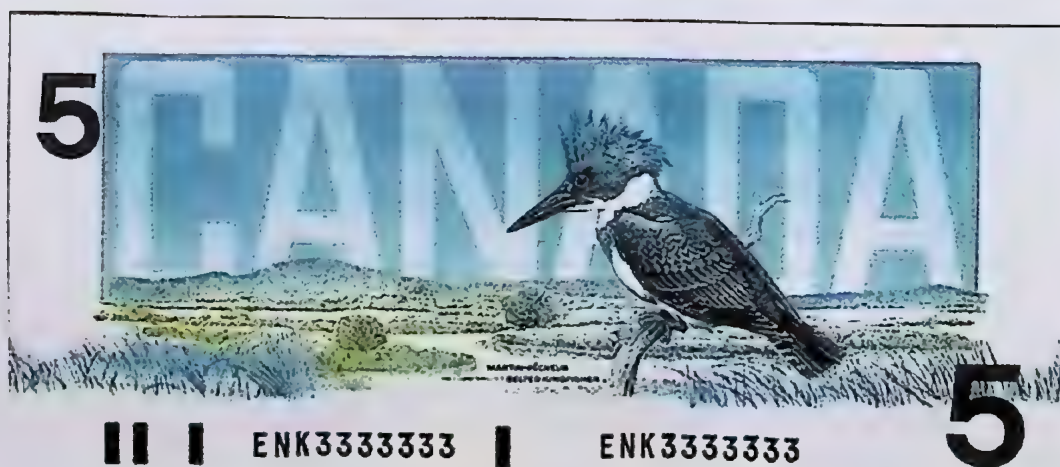




Appendix E: Serial Numbers

SOLID SERIAL NUMBERS

So-called "solid" serial numbers are also popular. (Notice that every solid serial number is also a 1-digit radar number—see page E22.)





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

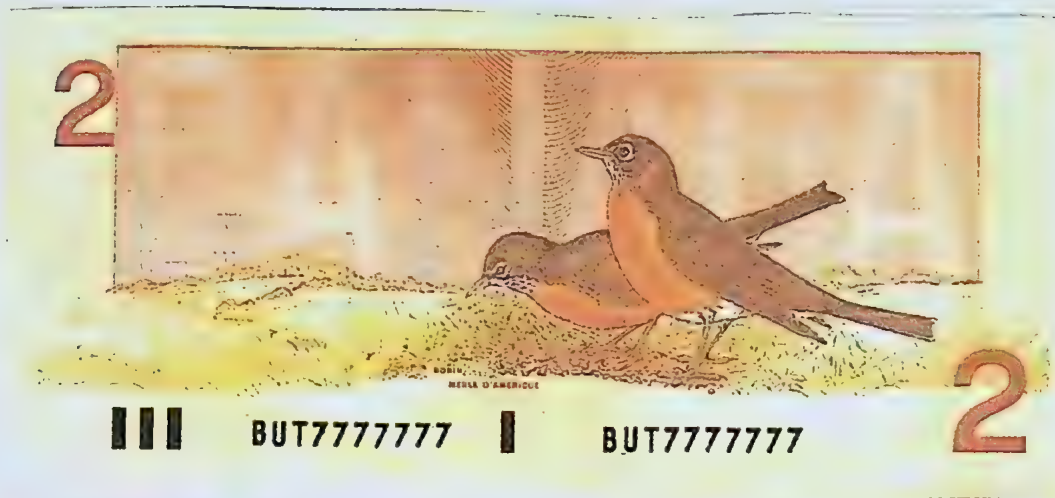
SOLID SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

SOLID SERIAL NUMBERS





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

VERY LAST SERIAL NUMBERS

In each "block" of ten million banknotes, the very first note is serial 0000001, a 7-digit number, and the very last note should be 10000000, an 8-digit number. However, the machines used for applying the serial numbers have only seven wheels, which would follow the next-to-last 9999999 note with 0000000, which number cannot be issued. Ordinarily, a replacement note was inserted just after the 9999999 note to make that last pack an even hundred notes.

However, on at least one occasion during the 1960's a set of notes was prepared in which the 9999999 note was indeed followed by an 8-digit 10000000 note which had been specially made up. It is known that \$1's and \$5's were made, and probably other denominations also.



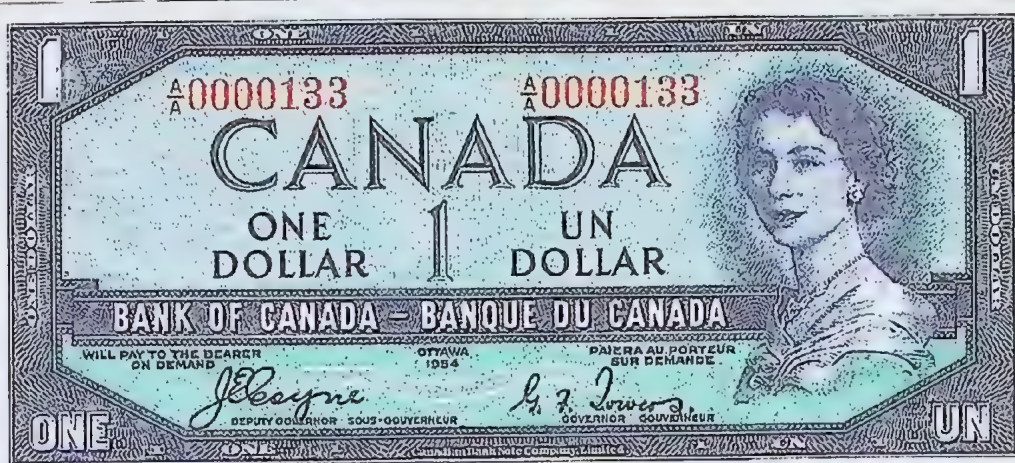
The very next note would be Z/C 0000001, the first note in the next pack and the first note of the Z/C block ten million notes.



Appendix E: Serial Numbers

MATCHING--NUMBER SETS

These sets usually have relatively low serial numbers.





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

MATCHING—NUMBER SETS



## Appendix E: Serial Numbers

### RADAR NOTES

A "radar" note is a numeric palindrome, i.e. a serial number which reads the same backward or forward. A 2-digit radar comprises just two digits, e.g. 3113113, and is especially desirable if one of the two digits is a zero, e.g. 0001000 (which happens also to be the lowest possible radar for a 7-digit serial number). Less desirable is a 3-digit radar, such as 123321, and least desirable is 4-digit radar, e.g. 1234321.

Notice that all "solid" serial numbers (see page E16) could also be considered to be 1-digit radar notes; thus the highest-possible radar serial is 9999999, a solid serial number.





Appendix E: Serial Numbers

RADAR NOTES

Three-digit radar:



Four-digit radar:



## Appendix E: Serial Numbers

### "LADDERS"

A serial number which is a numeric sequence is called a "ladder" serial, either a "ladder up" such as 0123456 or 1234567 etc., or a "ladder down" such as 9876543 or 6543210.





*Appendix F*

**TEST NOTES**





## TEST NOTES

Occasionally the manufacturer of currency will try a new technique to improve the quality and durability of his product. The printer may try a paper of new composition or perhaps a new ink formula and so may print up a batch of special "test notes" using the new technique. The test notes are all issued simultaneously into circulation, perhaps in a limited geographic area or perhaps over a large area; then the issuing authority monitors how much sooner or later the test notes become unfit for further circulation and are turned in to be redeemed and replaced. In order to identify the test notes they must be easily distinguishable from the regular notes by use of some indicator such as a different color seal or a special serial prefix.

(Sometimes a printer may run off a very few special notes which are for internal study or testing within the Finance Department or the bank but are *not* intended for general circulation. On at least one occasion such a note *did* manage to slip out into circulation: it was the 2002 "Canadian Journey" \$5 note with serial prefix JHS, of which just *one* note is known in private hands.)

Appendix F: Test Notes

DOMINION OF CANADA

"1923" (1929)

Up till 1929 all Canadian government currency was printed on paper provided by Crane & Company of Dalton, Massachusetts (the same company which provided the paper for U.S. currency). The Canadian government wanted to see if a suitable paper could be got from a Canadian paper mill, so sometime between spring 1928 and autumn 1929 a test run of 78,500 sheets (314,000 notes) of the 1923 \$1 note was specially printed on paper provided by the Howard Smith Paper Company of Beauharnois, Quebec. These notes bore bronze seals and were of group 2 series B with serial numbers from B 1000001 through B 107850 inclusive, but did not have any other distinctive identifiers. (Similar notes with serial numbers outside this specific range are not Howard Smith test notes).



314,000 notes printed.

Serials B 1000001 through B 1078500 only.

DC-25 IT



Appendix F: Test Notes

DOMINION OF CANADA

"1923" (1931)

The preliminary test of the Howard Smith paper was promising, so a larger test was run in the spring of 1931. This time 525,000 sheets (2,100,000 notes) were printed on Howard Smith paper and were identified with a *purple (or lilac)* seal. The first 1,672,000 notes bore McCavour—Saunders signatures and the last 428,000 notes bore Campbell-Sellar signatures. These notes were all of series C group 1, with serial numbers from C 6000001 through C 6493000.

The Finance Department was happy with the results, so the government switched to using Howard Smith paper for all its currency.



2,100,000 notes printed.

Two signature varieties.

DC-25 KT, IT

Appendix F: Test Notes

BANK OF CANADA

"1954" (1960's)

Sometime in the 1960's there were two different groups of \$2 Beattie-Rasminsky test notes. Each group was made up using some sort of special production process or treatment presumably intended to improve durability; each group was then released into circulation to test the effectiveness of the particular treatment.

The first group consisted of notes with serial numbers from E/R 3744001 through E/R 3872000. (Other E/R notes with serial numbers outside this range are not test notes.)



128,000 notes printed.

Only one note known, in private hands.

BC-38 bT

The second group consisted of notes with serial prefix G/R, of which there were three separate batches, with serials from G/R 0000001 through G/R 0079999 *only*, then from G/R 5280000 through G/R 5367999 *only*, and then from serial G/R 5400001 through G/R 5480000 *only*. (Other G/R notes from the *intervening* serial sequences are not test notes.)



247,999 notes printed.

Five notes are known in private hands,  
plus one in a museum collection.

BC-38bT



Appendix F: Test Notes

BANK OF CANADA

"1954" (1960's-1970's)

There were also batches of \$2 test notes bearing serial prefix S/R issued during the 1960's and early 1970's. It is not clear what was being tested on these notes. The first batch of about 2,320,000 notes bore Beatty-Rasminsky signatures with serials from S/R 0000001 to (probably) S/R 2320000, the second batch of about 360,000 notes bore Bouey-Rasminsky signatures (thus issued after 1971) with serials from (probably) S/R 2320001 to S/R 2680000, and the third batch of about 240,000 notes bore Lawson-Bouey signatures (thus issued after 1973) with serials from S/R 2680001 to S/R 2920000.



2,320,000 notes printed.

BC-38bT



360,000 notes printed

BC-38cT



240,000 notes printed.

BC-38dT

Appendix F: Test Notes

BANK OF CANADA

"1973" (1970's - 1980's)

Some of the 1973 \$1 notes were printed to test some innovation in ink or paper composition or perhaps in paper preservation. About 400,000 test notes with serial prefix AXA were printed with Lawson—Bouey signatures\* (thus before 1984) and about 600,000 test notes with serial prefix EXA were printed with Crow—Bouey signatures\* (thus after 1984).



Est. 400,000 notes printed.

BC-46 aT



Est. 600,000 notes printed.

BC-46 bT

\* Recall that replacement notes are identified by having an X as the *third* (not second) letter of the serial prefix (see page 170).



Appendix F: Test Notes

BANK OF CANADA

"1974" (1970's - 1980's)

Both \$2 and \$5 Lawson—Bouey test notes were issued bearing serial prefix RS. Some of the \$2 test notes appear to be darker than regular notes.



Est. 3,200,000 notes printed.

BC-47 aT



Est. 440,000 notes printed.

BC-48 bT

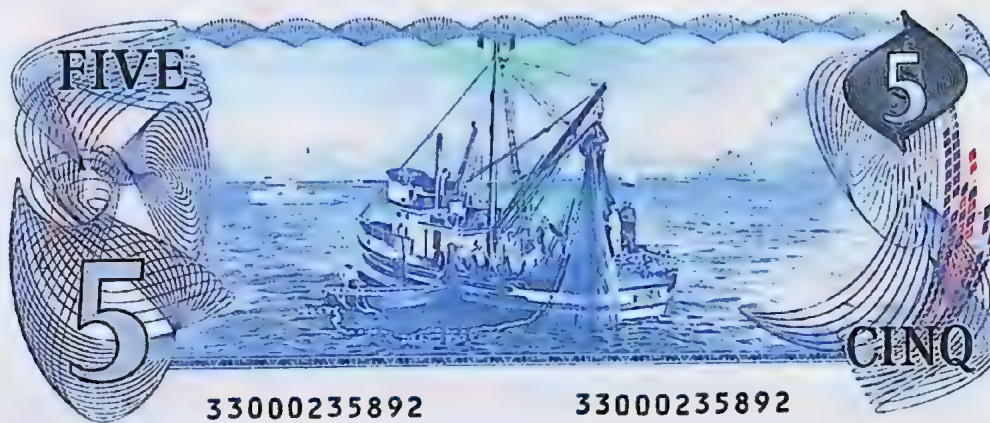
□

Appendix F: Test Notes

BANK OF CANADA

1979

There was an issue of 1979 \$5 test notes, identifiable by having the numeral 3 as the *second* digit of the eleven-digit serial number, e.g. 3300....\* These notes all have Lawson—Bouey signatures.



Est. 500,000 notes printed.

BC-53 aT

- \* Notes with serials beginning 30... are regular notes and notes with serials beginning 31... are replacement notes (see page 168).

There have not been any more known *issues* of test notes since these issues from the 1970's and 1980's.

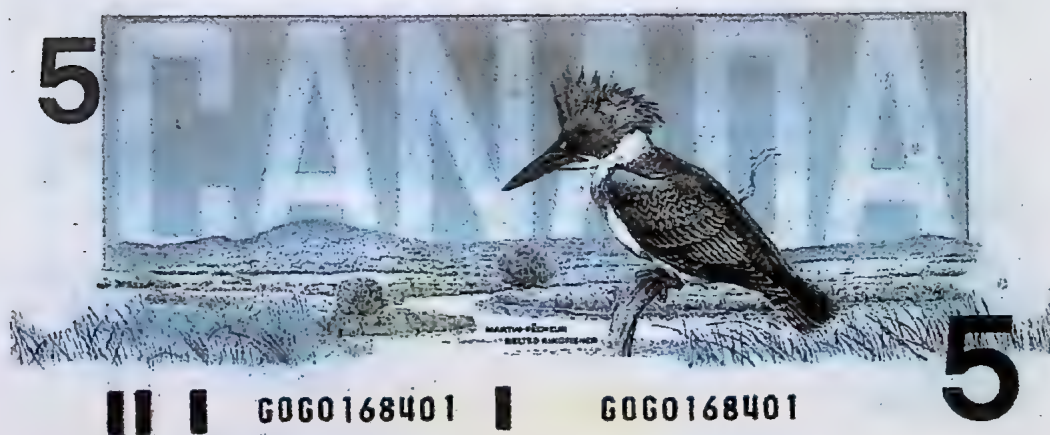


Appendix F: Test notes

BANK OF CANADA

1995—1998

About 1995 the Bank of Canada conducted a "circulation trial" of *Luminus substrate*, a "tracing paper used for banknotes and high-security paper" patented in Canada in 1994. The Luminus substrate was a polymer sandwiched between two layers of paper, and had the advantage that the polymer could carry a colored watermark. A total of 100,000 \$5 "Birds of Canada" notes with serial numbers GOG 0100000 through GOG 0199999 were prepared using the Luminus substrate and placed into circulation, probably all in one area, presumably to test its durability. Results of the three-year test were apparently satisfactory, for in June 1998 the Bank of Canada was making plans for production of the new \$5 and \$10 "Journey notes" on Luminus paper. However the manufacturer of the substrate had developed technical problems with its production and doubts about its market potential, so in December 1999 it withdrew its offer to supply the substrate. After the three-year trial the \$5 test notes were apparently all withdrawn in 1998, there was never any production of regular notes using the Luminus substrate, and the Bank of Canada has declined to release any further details about the nature of the substrate or the results of the trial.



100,000 notes printed  
(GOG 0100000 through GOG 0199999 only).

Only two known.

BC-56cT





*Appendix G*

**Error Notes**

## Appendix G: Error Notes

The Canadian Bank Note Company and the British American Bank Note Company print millions of Canadian banknotes each year while constantly maintaining the strictest accounting and security controls and while using at least three press runs to complete each note. Even though every finished (but yet uncut) sheet of notes is individually inspected, every now and then an error will manage to escape the notice of the inspectors.

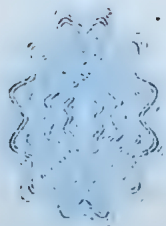
### WARNING!

In earlier days the use of erasers and/or various chemicals (bleaches, lye, solvents, etc.) made it possible for an astute forger to create fake "error notes." The recent availability of high-resolution color scanners and printers has made it much easier to create many more varieties of fake error notes.

### FIRST PRINTING ERRORS

The first press run prints the reverses of the stack of sheets. Sometimes a couple of sheets will stick together as they pass under the inked printing plate, so the bottom sheet does not get its reverse impression. If this sheet does then gets its later obverse impression(s) and its overprints (signatures and serial numbers), the result will be a group of notes which have normal obverses and blank reverses. (Beware of fakes!)

The most recent issues require two press runs for the reverse. This 1973 \$1 note is missing one of the two reverse printings, but has a normal obverse and normal serial numbers and signatures. (This error would be hard to fake.)





### Appendix G: First Printing Errors

Sometimes there is only a partial obstruction of the first printing (a stray piece of paper, or card, etc.).  
(Beware!)

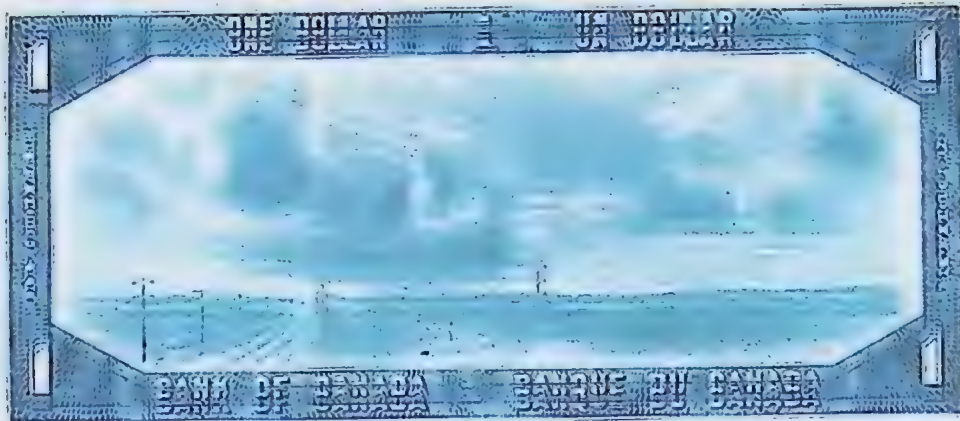


There may be a crinkle or fold in the paper which creates an unprinted "gutter" across the note. Very often the crinkle or fold has been corrected before the note goes through its later printings, so the obverse may be normal. (This error would be hard to fake.)



#### Appendix G: First Printing Errors

On rare occasions a sheet may for some reason pass through the press twice, yielding a double impression.  
(This is easy to fake with a color printer.)



An "Offset Transfer" occurs when the reverse plate presses its ink downward but there is no sheet (or an obstructed sheet) of paper there to receive the ink. Therefore the ink is pressed into the backboard which normally supports the paper. Then when the next sheet of paper comes through the press it receives its normal impression from the inked plate, but it also picks up the mirror-image impression from the freshly-inked backboard. (The next few sheets may also pick up lighter and lighter impressions from the inked backboard.) When this note later goes through its normal second printing it will have the mirror-image reverse superimposed (perhaps lightly) on its normal obverse image (and its reverse will be normal). If the backboard had been inked because a sheet of paper had been partly obstructed, the result will be a *partial* offset-transfer. (Offset transfers can also be produced when this type of error occurs during the process of printing the obverse.)

(Beware!—This error can be easily faked with a color printer.)



The front of this note is normal.

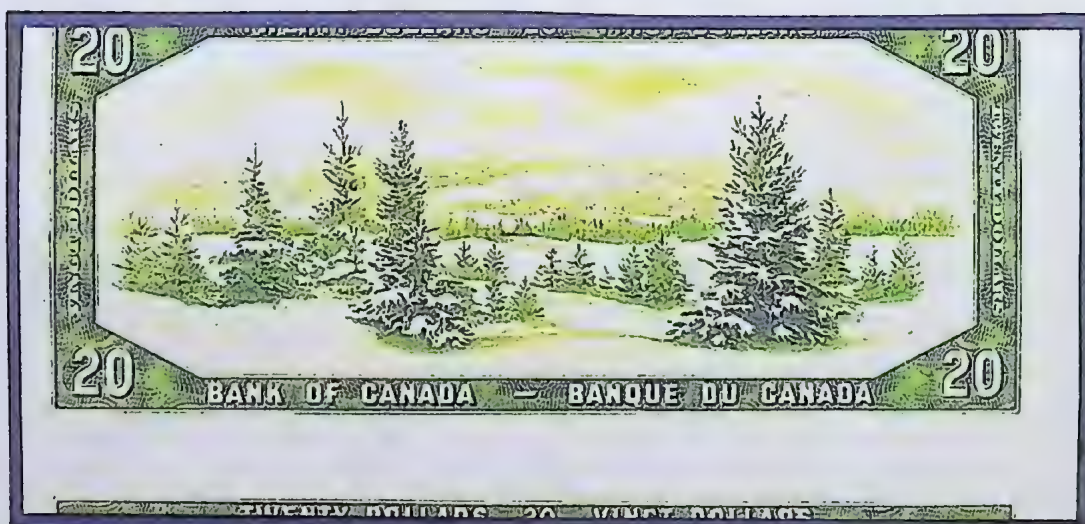


### Appendix G: First Printing Errors

If a sheet of paper is improperly aligned as it goes through the first, reverse printing but then properly aligned for its later printings and cutting, there will be a "Shifted Reverse" error. The fact that the obverse is normal proves that this was not an error created by deliberately miscutting an uncut sheet of notes. (This error would be hard to fake.)



The front of this note is normal.



The front of this note is normal.

### Appendix G: First Printing Errors

If a sheet were to be flipped over between its first and second printings, then the reverse and obverse would be superimposed. Notes printed after 1973 had two-stage first printing, first the reverse background and then the definitive reverse design. If a note were to be flipped over between these two steps, then the back would bear the reverse background only (called a "ghost" image) and the definitive reverse design would be on the front of the note.



This 1986 \$2 was flipped over after receiving its first-printing reverse background and so got its first-printing definitive design on the wrong side. Then it got flipped back again before its obverse printings, which thus appear "over" the misprinted reverse. Notice that the third-printing serial numbers are also in their normal positions. (None of these designs is a mirror-image, which means this is not an offset-transfer error.)



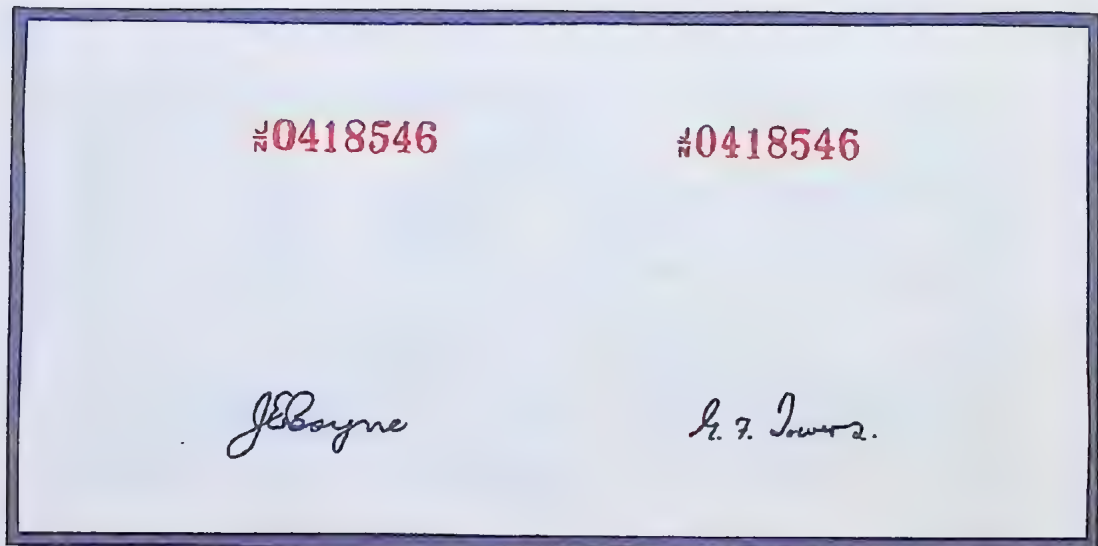
## Appendix G: Error Notes

### SECOND PRINTING ERRORS

After the reverses have dried the currency sheets are brought for their second printing, which is the printing of the obverse. Notes printed before 1973 had obverses consisting of just one basic color (with seals, signatures,\* and serials added later in different colors), but after 1973 the newer currency notes required two press runs for their "second" printing. The initial run "underprinted" the background "tint," which was multicolored lithography, and then the subsequent run, usually from intaglio plates, added the portrait, text, and signatures.\*

If the initial press run was underinked, obstructed, or missed (e.g. by a sheet being turned over), then the background tint would be partly or completely light or missing; if the subsequent press run was underinked, obstructed, or missing, then there would be a deficiency in the portrait text, frame, and signatures.

If a couple of sheets of paper stick together going through the press, the bottom sheet will not pick up an impression but will remain blank. If this sheet later receives a normal third printing, the result will be notes with normal seals and serials numbers (and, for notes before 1968, signatures) but with no frame, portrait, or text, etc. (Beware of fakes!)



The reverse of this 1937 \$1 note is normal.

\* Before 1968 signatures were not engraved onto the obverse printing plate but were added as part of the third, final overprinting process (see page G ). Beginning in 1968 signatures were engraved directly on to obverse printing plates and so were applied to each note during the "second" printing.

## Appendix G: Second Printing Errors

Notes printed after 1973 have a two-stage second printing for the obverses. Occasionally a note will have the first-stage background properly printed, but then will be obstructed from receiving the second-stage portrait and text printing, thus leaving only the background "ghost."  
(This error would be hard to fake.)



The reverse of this 2002 \$10 is normal.

Sometimes one of the second-printings is only partially obstructed.  
(This error would be hard to fake.)



This note had its obverse background tint printed normally, but then was  $\frac{3}{4}$  obstructed during the intaglio portrait of its portrait and text, etc. (The absence of serial numbers shows this note was also obstructed during its third printing.) The reverse of this note is normal.



## Appendix G: Second Printing Errors

An overinked plate may leave an ink smear.

(This is very easy to fake!)



A crinkle or fold in the paper can produce a "gutter." (Sometimes there is still a corresponding gutter on the previously-printed reverse.) (This is hard to fake.)



The reverse of this particular \$20 shows only the corner gutter; therefore this note had only that one crease during its first printing, then got the second, longer crease before its second printing.

### Appendix G: Second Printing Errors

An "Offset Transfer" can occur during the second printing (see page G4) when an obverse plate presses its ink downward but there is no sheet of paper to receive the impression; the ink is therefore pressed into the backboard which normally supports the paper. Then when the next sheet of paper comes through the press it receives not only its normal obverse impression from the re-inked obverse printing plate but also picks up the mirror-image impression from the inked backboard. (The next few sheets may also pick up lighter and lighter impressions from the backboard.) These notes will therefore have a mirror-image of the obverse superimposed on a normal reverse, and will also have a normal obverse. If the backboard had been only partly inked because of a partial absence of paper, the result would be notes with a partial obverse offset-transfer.

(Beware! this error can be faked with a color printer.)



The front of this note is normal.



Appendix G: Second printing Errors

Occasionally a sheet may inadvertently go through the second printing press twice, yielding a double impression. (This error is easy to fake.)



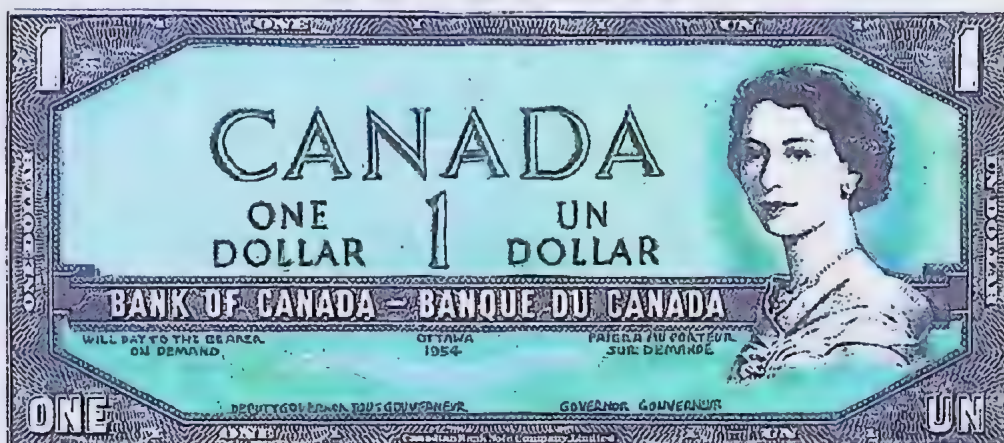
This note had a normal first printing (normal reverse) and a normal third printing (only one pair of serial numbers).

If a sheet whose reverse had been first-printed with one denomination were somehow mixed in among sheets being second-printed with a different denomination, the result would be a "double denomination note," e.g. a \$2 reverse on a \$1 obverse. But no such error has ever yet been verified on any Canadian currency.

## Appendix G: Third printing Errors

### THIRD PRINTING ERRORS

Until 1967 the "third printing" added both the colored serial numbers and the black signatures to the obverses of the notes. If a sheet happened to become (a) obstructed, or (b) askew, or (c) turned end-to-end, or (d) flipped over before the printing of either the serial numbers or the signatures, or both, then the result would be serial numbers or signatures, or both, which were (a) missing, or (b) shifted, or (c) upside-down, or (d) printed on the reverse of the note (perhaps upside down).



This note was totally obstructed during the printing of its serial numbers and its signatures.



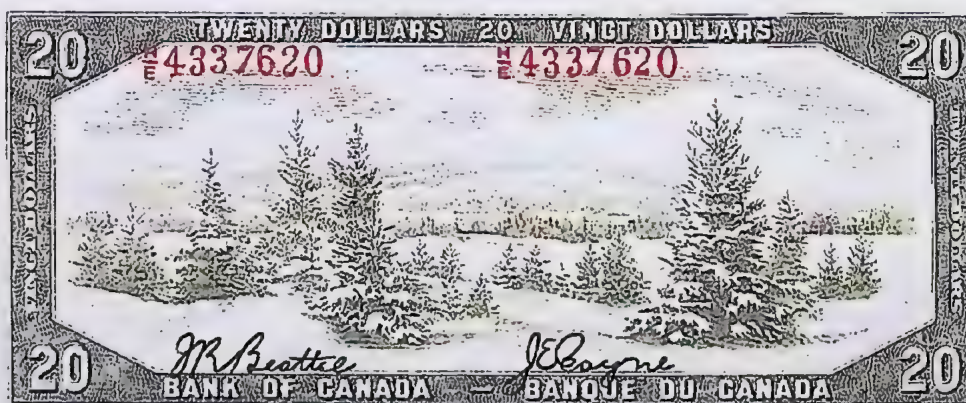
This note was shifted to the left during its third printing, thus getting its serials and signatures too far to the right.



Appendix G: Third Printing Errors



This note is from a sheet that got turned end-to-end before its third printing.



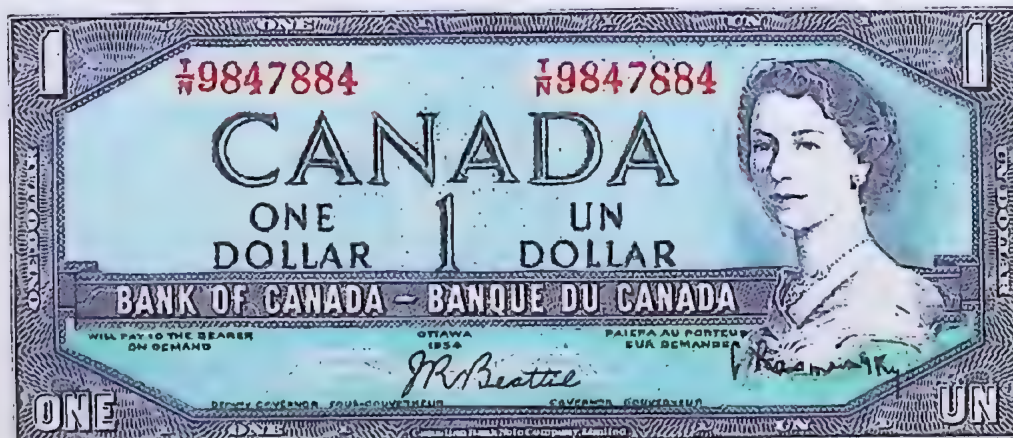
This note is from a sheet that got flipped over before its third printing. Its obverse is missing the serials and signatures.

## Appendix G: Third Printing Errors

Occasionally it may happen that a sheet was obstructed, or askew, or turned, or flipped only for the signature-printing part of the third printing, which would yield notes with the serial numbers in normal position but with the signatures missing, or askew, or upside-down, or printed on the reverse.



This note got its serial numbers normally but was obstructed from receiving its signatures. (It is known that the \$50 with this serial number should have borne Lawson-Bouey signatures.)



This note got its serial numbers normally but somehow got shifted to its left before receiving its signatures, which are therefore too far to the right.



Appendix G: Third Printing Errors



This note is from a sheet that got its serial numbers normally but somehow got turned end-to-end before receiving its signatures.



This note is from a sheet that received its serial numbers normally (they are in normal position on the obverse) but somehow got flipped over before receiving its signatures.

### Appendix G: Third Printing Errors

On the other hand it could also happen that a sheet was obstructed, or askew, or turned, or flipped only for the serial-number-printing part of the third printing, which would yield notes with the signatures in normal position but with the serial numbers missing, or askew, or upside-down, or printed on the reverse.

Beginning in 1967 the bank officers' signatures were engraved directly onto the obverse printing plates (used for the second printing) and thus could no longer be inadvertently printed incorrectly. But the third printing was still necessary to overprint the colored serial numbers, which numbers therefore remained susceptible to the same errors.



This note got its signatures normally but was obstructed from receiving its serial numbers.



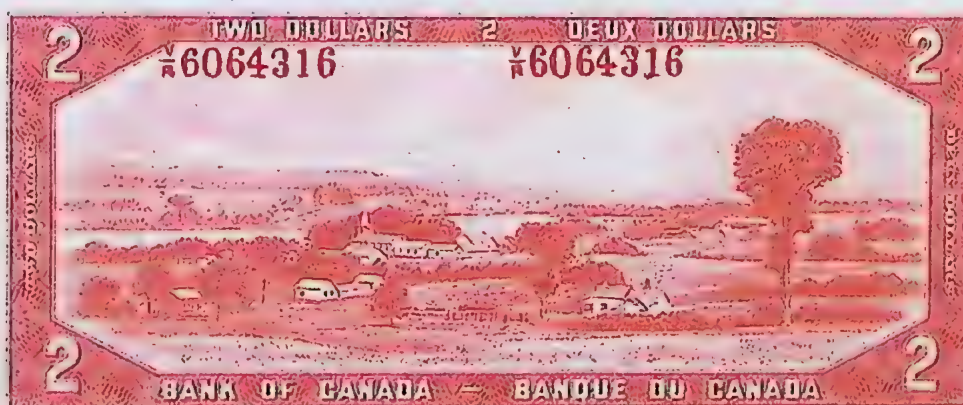
This note got its signatures normally but was somehow shifted to its right before receiving its serial numbers, which are therefore too far to the left.



Appendix G: Third Printing Errors



This note is from a sheet that received its signatures normally but was somehow turned end-to-end before receiving its serial numbers.



This note is from a sheet that received its signatures normally but was somehow flipped over before receiving its serial numbers.

### Appendix G: Third Printing Errors

Beginning with the 1969 issues the serial numbers were no longer printed in colors on the obverse but were now printed in black on the reverses (to make the notes machine-readable). Third printing errors could still yield serial numbers which were either missing, or skewed, or upside down, or on the wrong side of the note (i.e. on the obverse).



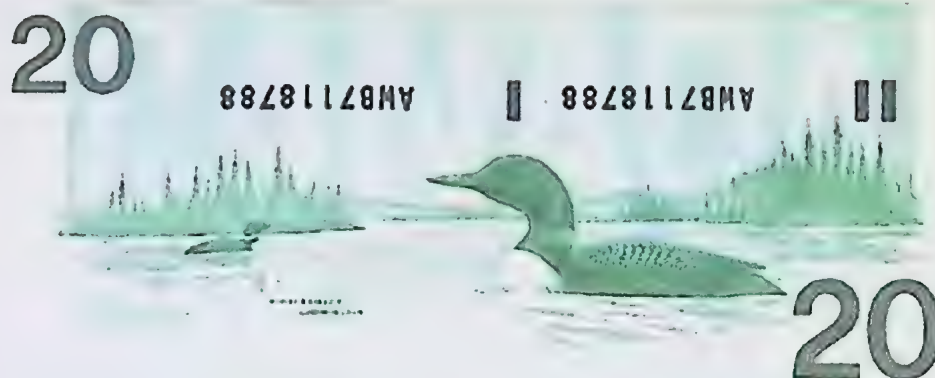
This note was obstructed during its third printing and so did not receive its serial numbers.



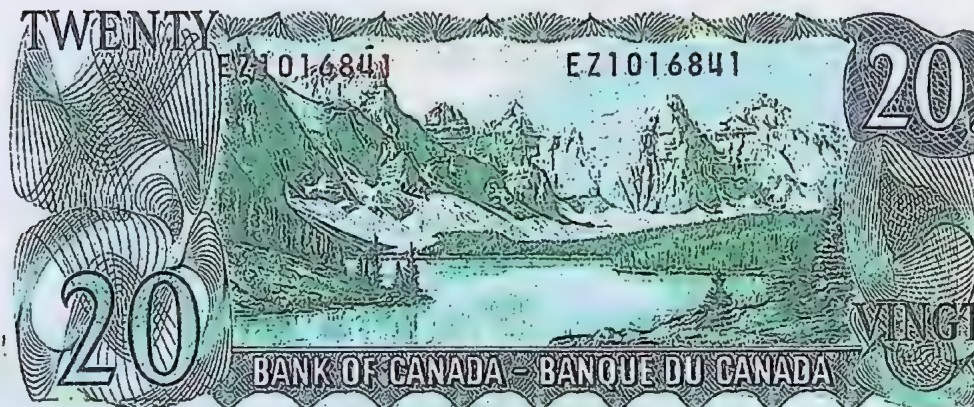
This note was somehow shifted to its left during the third printing and so got its serial numbers too far to the right.



Appendix G: Third Printing Errors



This note is from a sheet which was turned end-to-end and so got its serial numbers (which are correctly on the reverse) upside-down.



This note is from a sheet which was flipped over and so got its serial numbers (which should be on the obverse) on the reverse.



This note is from a sheet that got a large corner fold just before going through its third printing to receive its serial numbers. Notice that its right hand serial number exactly overlies the place where it should have been printed on the note's obverse. (Notice also that something else, probably a fold in an adjacent sheet or two, also obstructed the overprint of much of the left hand serial number.)

## Appendix G: Third Printing Errors

Sometimes the third printing can be under-inked or over-inked, or the ink smeared;  
sometimes one of the serial-numbering wheels can be sticky.

(Beware! These errors can be faked.)



This note got its serial numbers from overinked numbering machines.



The last wheel of the right hand numbering machine did not turn completely.

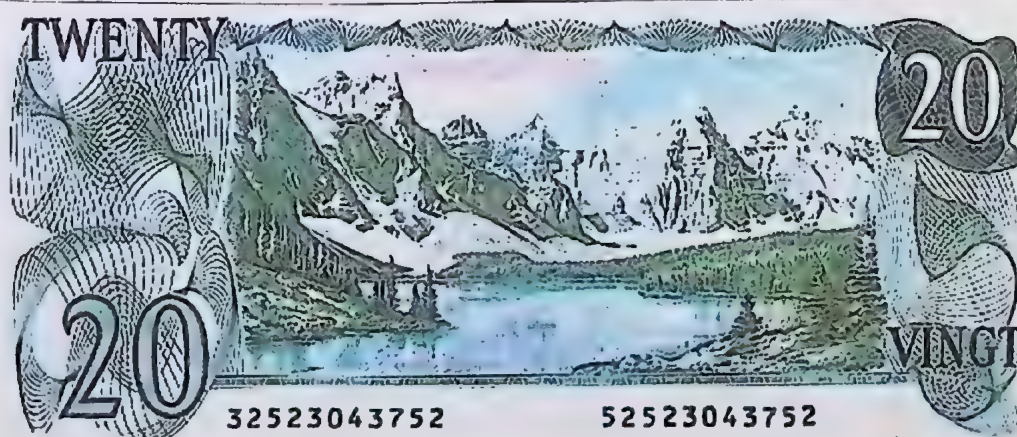


*Appendix G: Third Printing Errors*

On very rare occasions the prefix letters or numbers will be improperly set.  
(Beware of fakes!)



This note has EVR as its left serial prefix and FVR as its right serial prefix. Very careful scrutiny does not reveal any tampering with the letters, so it is likely that these prefix letters were indeed improperly set by the printer.



The 1979 \$5 and \$20 notes had machine-readable black eleven-digit serial numbers on their reverses. The \$5 serials were supposed to start with the numeral 3 and the \$20 serials with numeral 5. The printer who set the serial number for this press run inadvertently set the numeral 3 for the left serial of this \$20 note.

## Appendix G: Third Printing Errors

The two serial numbers may be *different* if either (a) one of the two seven-digit numbering wheels was incorrectly set by the printer at the beginning of the press run or (b) one or more of the seven wheels of one of the machines jammed and would not advance for each sheet. Most serial mismatches involve just one digit; mismatches of two or more digits are progressively rarer.  
(Beware of fakes!)



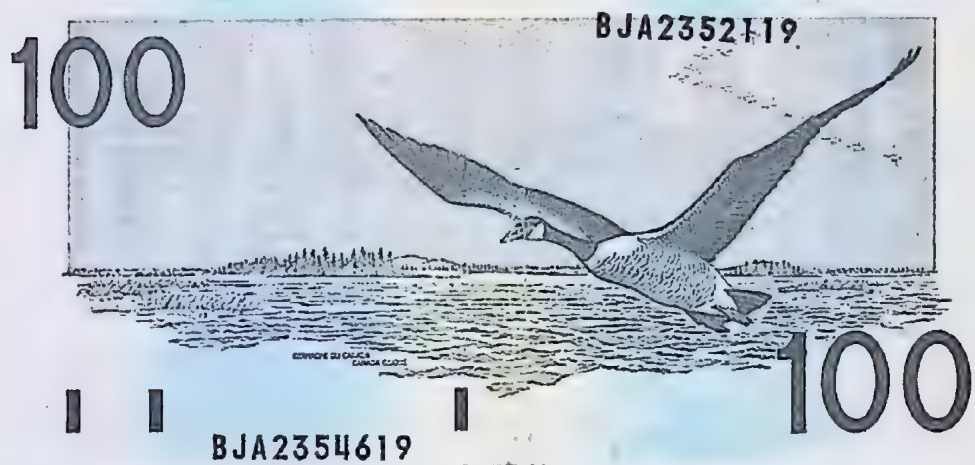
One-digit mismatch.



Two-digit mismatch.



Appendix G: Third Printing Errors



Three-digit mismatch.



Six-digit mismatch!

*Appendix G: Fourth Printing Errors*

Beginning in 2003 "Canadian Journey" notes bear a security strip which runs down the *left* side of the obverse. If a sheet of notes should happen to be turned end-to-end before the final printing, the security strip will appear upside down on the wrong end of the note. (This error should be quite difficult to fake.)





## Appendix G: Cutting Errors

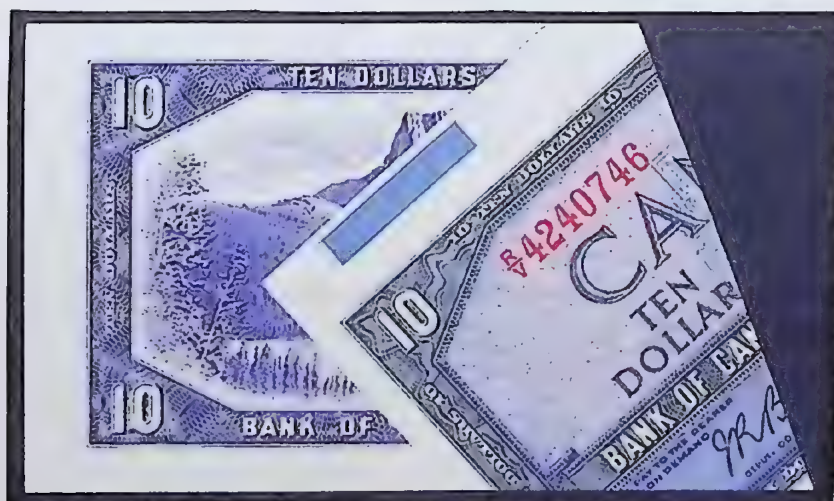
### CUTTING ERRORS

When a stack of sheets is placed in the cutting machine to be cut and trimmed into stacks of individual notes, there are two basic errors that can occur. If the corners of some sheets are inadvertently folded over, this will create a cutting error; if one or more sheets are askew in the stack, this will create an alignment error.

Beware! Since the Bank of Canada began making uncut sheets of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10 notes available as souvenirs or for collectors, there have been fake errors created by deliberately miscutting notes from these sheets.



This note is the result of a minor corner fold during the cutting process; some call this corner tag a "butterfly."



This note had normally printed back and front, but then had a major corner fold when it was cut.

Appendix G: Cutting Errors



This note also had a major corner fold during its cutting. Notice that the left serial number got overprinted on the front of the note, which proves the fold was also present during the third printing process.



Appendix G: Cutting Errors



This note has both sides tilted, which proves the note was normally printed but was askew when it went through the cutting process.





*Appendix H*

**INDEX OF PORTRAITS**

## Appendix H: Index of Portraits

### Province of Canada

Page 9	\$1	l: de CHAMPLAIN, Samuel (1567–1635): explorer, founder of Acadia and Quebec, called "Father of New France," and r: CARTIER, Jacques (1491–1557): first explorer of St. Lawrence river, established a base at Quebec and found the site of Montreal (Hochelaga).
Page 12	\$5	Queen VICTORIA (1819–1901): queen of England 1838–1901.
Page 17	\$20	l: ALEXANDRA of Denmark, princess of Wales, and her husband r: Albert Edward (1841–1910), PRINCE OF WALES (later king Edward VII of England 1901–1910).
Page 21	\$100	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).

### Dominion of Canada

Page 29	\$1	Jacques Cartier (see above, page 9).
Page 33	\$2	l: James WOLFE (1727–1759), General commanding British army at Quebec, and r: Louis-Joseph, Marquis de MONTCALM (1712–1759), General commanding French army in New France (now Canada) during Seven Years War. Both generals were killed at the battle of Quebec.
Page 41	\$500	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).
Page 45	\$1	Harriet Georgina Rowan Hamilton, Countess of Dufferin, wife of
Page 53	\$2	Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (1826–1902), Earl of DUFFERIN 1871, third Royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1872–1878.
Page 56	\$4	John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (1845–1913), Marquis of LORNE, fourth royal Governor-General of Canada 1878–1883.
Page 57	\$2	l: Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice Lansdowne (1845–1927), Marquis of r: LANSDOWNE, fifth royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1883–1888.
Page 59	\$500	Marquis of Lorne (see above, page 56).
Page 61	\$1000	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).
	\$5000	John A(lexander) MacDONALD (1815–1891): first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada 1863–1873 and again 1871–1891.
Page 63	\$1	l: Isabel Maria MAJORIBANKS (1857–1939), Countess of Aberdeen, wife of r: John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon (1847–1934), 7th Earl of ABERDEEN, seventh royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1893–1898.
	\$2	Edward, Prince of Wales (see above, page 17).
Page 69	\$4	l: Mary Caroline GREY, Countess of Minto, wife of r: Gilbert John Eliot-Murray-Kynynmound (1845–1914), 4th Earl of MINTO, eighth royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1898–1904.
Page 71	\$1000	Frederick Sleigh ROBERTS (1832–1914), called "Bobs," hero of Indian revolt, Second Afghan War, and Second Boer War, Field Marshal, 1st Earl ROBERTS.
	\$5000	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).
Page 75	\$1	r: Albert Henry George GREY (1851–1917), 4th Earl GREY, ninth royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1904–1911, and his wife l: Alice HOLFORD, Lady Grey.
Page 77	\$500	MARY of Teck (1867–1953), Queen of England 1910–1936 as wife of
	\$1000	GEORGE V (1865–1936), King of England 1910–1936.
Page 81	\$2	l: Prince ARTHUR (William Patrick Albert) (1850–1942), prince royal, Duke of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, tenth royal Governor-General of Dominion of Canada 1911–1916), and his wife r: Luise Margarethe Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia (1860–1917), countess of Connaught and Strathearn, parents of
Page 84	\$1	Princess Patricia of Connaught (1886–1974), called "Princess Pat," honorary colonel of Princess Patricia's Regiment of (Canadian Light) Infantry.
Page 87	\$5000	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).
	\$50,000	King George V and Queen May (see above, page 77).
Page 91	\$1	King George V (see above, page 77).
	\$2	Edward (Albert Christian George) (1894–1972), Prince of WALES 1910 (later king Edward VIII 1936, thereafter Duke of Windsor).
Page 97	\$5	Queen Mary (see above, page 77).
Page 99	\$1000	Lord Roberts (see above, page 71).
Page 101	\$5000	Queen Victoria (see above, page 12).
	\$50,000	King George V and Queen Mary (see above, page 77).
Page 103	\$500	King George V (see above, page 77).
	\$1000	Queen Mary (see above, page 77).



## Appendix H: Index of Portraits

### Bank of Canada

Pages 109, 117	\$1	King George V (see above, page 77).
	\$2	Queen Mary (see above, page 77).
	\$5	Edward, prince of Wales (see above, page 91).
Pages 111, 119	\$10	MARY (1897-1965), princess royal.
	\$20	ELIZABETH (1926- ), princess royal (later Queen Elizabeth II of England 1952).
	\$25	King George V and Queen Mary (see above, page 77).
Pages 113, 121	\$50	Albert (1895-1952), prince royal, Duke of York (later King GEORGE VI 1936).
	\$100	HENRY (1900-1974), prince royal, Duke of Gloucester.
Pages 115, 123	\$500	Sir John A. MacDonald (see above, page 61).
	\$1000	Sir Wilfrid LAURIER (1841-1919), first French-Canadian to become Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada 1896-1911.
Page 124	\$1	EDWARD VIII, King of England (see above, page 91)
Page 125	\$1	Lady Elizabeth BOWES-LYON of Strathearn and Kinghorne (1900-2002), Queen of England, and her husband
		King George VI (see above, pages 113, 121).
Pages 127-131, 132-134, 135-137		
	\$1-\$50	King George VI (see above, pages 113, 121).
Pages 131, 134, 137		
	\$100	Sir John A. MacDonald (see above, page 61).
	\$1000	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123)
Pages 139-153	All	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
Page 155	\$20	Queen Elizabeth II ( " " ).
	\$10	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, page 115),
Pages 156-157	All	Queen Elizabeth II ( see above, pages 111, 119).
Page 159	\$5	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123).
	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
Pages 160-163	All	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
Pages 167, 193	\$50	William Lyons MacKenzie KING (1874-1950), Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada 1921-1926, 1926-1930, 1935-1948.
	\$100	Sir Robert BORDEN (1854-1937), Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada 1911-1920.
Pages 169, 192	\$5	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123).
	\$20	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
Page 170	Both	Queen Elizabeth II ( " " ).
Page 171	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
	\$50	William Lyons Mackenzie King (see above, page 167).
	\$100	Sir Robert Borden (see above, page 167).
Page 172	Both	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
Page 173, 188, 195	\$5	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123)
	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
Page 174, 189	\$20	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
	\$50	William L. Mackenzie King (see above, page 167).
Page 175	\$100	Sir Robert Borden (see above, page 167).
Pages 177, 178, 184	\$2	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
	\$5	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123).
Pages 179, 185	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
	\$20	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119)
Page 181	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
	\$20	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
	\$50	William L. Mackenzie King (see above, page 167).
Page 183	\$100	Sir Robert Borden (see above, page 167).
	Both \$1000's	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119)
Page 186	\$50	William L. Mackenzie King (see above, page 167).
	\$100	Sir Robert Borden (see above, page 167).
Page 187	\$1000	Queen Elizabeth II (see above, pages 111, 119).
Page 191	\$10	Sir John MacDonald (see above, page 61).
Page 196	\$5	Sir Wilfrid Laurier (see above, pages 115, 123).



#### *Appendix H: Index of Portraits*

##### **Nova Scotia**

<b>Page A17</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>l: Queen Victoria (see above, page 12), and her son r: Edward, prince of Wales (see above, page 17).</b>
-----------------	------------	---

##### **Prince Edward Island**

<b>Page B9</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught (see above, page 81).</b>
----------------	-------------	---

##### **Newfoundland**

<b>Page C11</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>King George V (see above, page 77).</b>
-----------------	------------	--





## INDEX

# INDEX

<i>Comp.Curr.</i>	=	Comptroller of the Currency
<i>Dep.Gov.</i>	=	Deputy Governor
<i>Gov.</i>	=	Governor
<i>Gov.-Gen.</i>	=	Governor-General
<i>Min.Fin.</i>	=	for the Minister of Finance or Deputy Minister of Finance

## A

Act of Union 1841	3
Alberta, province of	D1, D3
Alberta Prosperity Certificate	D3
American Bank Note Company	3, 63, 160
American locks (Soo canal)	69, 72
Assistant Receivers General	26
Asterisk notes	107, 139
" , discontinued	170
AXA \$1 test note	F8

## B

Bank of Canada, established 1935	26
" , issued notes	105
Bank of Montreal (Quebec)	3, 26
" , notes overprinted	7
" , St. John's branch	C2
Bank Legals 26, 59, 61, 71, 73, 87, 99, 101	
" , into circulation	71
"Bank Special" notes	25, 66, 77, 103
"Bearer" notes	77, 103
Birds of Canada issues	107, 176
Bilingual notes 1935	109
Bonin, B., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1994-1999	184
Bouey, G.K., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1972-1973	156
" , <i>Gov.</i> 1973-1987	160, 172
Boville, T.C., <i>Min.Fin.</i> 1906-1920	
65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87	
British American Bank Note Company	3, 63, G2
British Columbia	26

## C

Campbell, C. E., <i>Comp.Curr.</i> 1932	88
Canada, Bank of	24, 105
Canada, Dominion of	25
Canada East	1
Canada West	3
Canadian Bank Note Company	160, G2
Canadian Journey issues	188, 190
Canadian locks (Soo canal)	69
Canadian War Memorial	125
Carney, Mark J., <i>Gov.</i> 2008	202
Cash Notes (Newfoundland)	C2, C4
Centennial Note "1867-1967"	150, 153
Central bank	127

Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island)	83
Chartered banks	7, 59, 107, C2
Clark, W.C., <i>Min.Fin.</i> 1932	88
Commemorative note (\$25)	111, 119
Confederation 1867	3, 26, A3, B3, C2
Counterfeiting	45, 57
Courtney, J. M., <i>Min.Fin.</i> 1898-1906	
65, 67, 68	
Coyne, J.E., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1935-1955	135
" , <i>Gov.</i> 1955-1961	144
Crane Company (Dalton, Massachusetts)	F4
Crow, J. W., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1984-1987	172
" , <i>Gov.</i> 1987-1994	178
Cutting errors	G24

## D

Decimal system adopted	A3, A17, B3, B9
"Devil's head" notes	145
Dodge, D. A., <i>Gov.</i> 2003-	192, 196
Domiciled notes	3
Dominion Act of 1868	3
Dominion of Canada	26
Double-impression errors	G4, G11
Durham Report 1839	3

## E

Edward VIII	124
Edward duke of Kent	B3
Elizabeth II	139
Engraved signatures	45, 65, 82
Error notes	G1, G2
" , first printing	G3
" , second printing	G7
" , third printing	G12
" , cutting errors	G24
EXA \$1 test	F8

## F

Fake errors	G2
\$4 notes	26, 56, 69, 72



## G

George VI	124, 139
Gordon, D., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1938-1949	132
Government of Newfoundland	C11
G/R \$2 test note	F6
"Gutter" error	G3, G9

## H

Halifax (Nova Scotia), notes payable at	
1, 35, 41B, 43B, 51, 53	
Hyndman, G.W., <i>Comp.Curr.</i> 1915-1924	
79, 82, 88	

## I

"Insert notes"	184
"Inward ONE's"	64
Island of St. John	B1, B3

## J

Jenkins, W.P., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 2001-	196
--------------------------------------	-----

## K

Knight, M., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1999-2003	188, 192
---------------------------------------	----------

## L

"Ladder" serial numbers	E24
Lawson, R.W., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> , 1973-1984	160
Lower Canada	3

## M

McCavour, S.P., <i>Comp.Curr.</i> 1925-1932	79, 88
Manitoba, province of	26
MANITOBA overprint	26, 29, 33
Maritime Express (train)	78, 79
Ministry of Finance seal	78, 82, 83
Model note 1903	73
" 1936	124
" 1939	125
Modified (non-"devil") head	145
Montreal (Quebec), Bank of	3, 7
Montreal, notes payable at	
9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23,	
29, 33, 37, 39, 41, 53, 45, 53	

## N

"Narrow panel" \$1	132
Newfoundland	C1, C2
" Cash Notes	C2, C4
" Department of Public Works	
"	C2
" Government of	C11
Nova Scotia, province of	A1, A3
" Treasury Notes	A4

## O

Offset transfer errors	G4, G10
Optical security device	181
Osbourne, J.A.C., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1935-1938	
108, 127	
"Outward ONE's"	64

## P

Payable at Halifax:	see Halifax
Payable at Montreal	see Montreal
Payable at St. John	see St. John
Payable at Toronto	see Toronto
Payable at Victoria	see Victoria
Portraits, index of	H1
Prince Edward Island, province of	B3
" , Treasury Notes	B4
"Princess Pat"	84
Prosperity Certificates (Alberta)	D3
Province of Canada	3
Provincial Act of 1866	3, 7
Provincial banknotes	7

## Q

"Queen Mary \$5's"	79, 97
--------------------	--------

## R

"Radar" notes	E22
Rarest Bank of Canada note	123
Rasminsky, L., <i>Gov.</i> 1961-1973	150, 156
Replacement notes	107
" : "asterisk" notes	139
" : X notes	160, 170, 176
" : 31.. and 51.. notes	168
" discontinued	184
RS \$2 and \$5 test notes	F9

## S

St. John, Island of	B1, B3
ST. JOHN (New Brunswick) overprint	8
St. John, notes payable at	
26, 31, 35, 41B, 43B, 49, 53	
Saunders, J.C., <i>Min.Fin.</i> 1920-1932	
68, 78, 81, 82, 84, 87, 88	
Sault Ste. Marie (Michigan/Ontario)	69
Security strip added	191
Sellar, Watson, <i>Min.Fin.</i> 1932	88
Serial numbers	E1
" , even million	E13
" , ladder	E24
" , matching sets	E20
" , mismatched	G22
" , missing	G12, G16, G18
" , on wrong side	
G13, G17, G19	
" , on reverse	160, 168
" , overinked	E22
" , solid	E17
" , upside down	G13, G17, G19
" , very last	E19
" , very low	E2
Serial prefixes, three letters	170, 176
Signatures engraved	45, 65, 82
" missing	G14
" on reverse	G15
" upside-down	G15
"Shinplasters"	27, 68, 89
"Solid" serial numbers	E17
Soo locks (Sault Ste. Marie)	69, 72
"Specials" ("Bank Specials")	71, 103
SR \$2 test note	F7
Sterling system	A17, C2

## T

Test notes	96, F1, F3
Thiessen, G.G., <i>Dep.Gov.</i> 1987-1984	178
" , <i>Gov.</i> 1984-2001	184, 188
Toronto (Ontario), notes payable at	
9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21,	
23, 25, 29, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 53	
Towers, G.F., <i>Gov.</i> 1935-1954	
107, 108, 127, 132, 135	
Treasury Notes, Newfoundland	C2
" , Nova Scotia	A3
" , Prince Edward Island	B3

## U

Upper Canada	3
--------------	---

## V

Victoria (British Columbia),	
notes payable at	31, 35

## W

Wentworth Valley (Nova Scotia)	78
--------------------------------	----

## X

X replacement notes	107, 160, 170, 176
---------------------	--------------------

